Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,628—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912 27th April.	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	—	—
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	—	—
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June.	PERSIA	8000	—	—
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	8000
15th "	MOOLTAN	10000	—	—
22nd "	CALEDONIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10512
29th "	INDIA	8000	—	—
6th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
13th "	CALEDONIA	8000	—	—
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
27th "	ARABIA	8000	—	..

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st May
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Vorwaerts	5900	A. Dannecker	26th April
* Austria	7588	O. Cosulich	30th April
Fr. Ferdinand.	6046	P. A. Leva	27th June.

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES

ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 750	
To London via Trieste	" 579	to 644*
To London via Trieste and back	" 903	" 1,038*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 525	
To London via Trieste	" 429	to 449†
To London via Trieste and back	" 655	" 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
* Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 675	
To London via Trieste	" 529	to 594*
To London via Trieste and back	" 833	" 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Persia	5895	L. Ivancich	7th May

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
62, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
88 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
† Dumra	1695	Friday	26th April	6 a.m.	direct.
‡ Linga	2185	Mon.	29th April	11 a.m.	via P. D. & C. M.
* Kasara	1195	Thurs.	2nd May	9 a.m.	C. M.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. Kasara, 1195 tons, on Thursday, 2nd May calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Barala," 3200 tons, on Wednesday, 1st May, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Thursday 16th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 4th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
25th April, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
City of York	7800	....	....	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Glasgow	6529	11 April.	4 May	25 May*	27 May
City of Athens	5594	6 May.	30 "	14 June	......
Trafford Hall	5321	25 "	19 "	8 June*	......
City of Lahore	6875	25 May	18 June	9 July*	......
City of Paris	9200	16 "	10 "	20 July†	......
City of Manchester	5551	8 June	2 July	23 July	......
City of York	7800	18 "	11 "	31 July	
City of Corinth	5443	27 "	21 "	10 Aug.	
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	7500	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	
Trafford Hall	5321	20 "	13 "	3 Sept.	
City of Glasgow	6529	30 "	22 "	12 "	
City of Athens	5594	8 Aug.	31 "	20 "	
City of Lahore	6875	21 "	13 Sept	3 Oct.	

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s. s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Calling at Port Soudan. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7512	29 Aug.	Naples..... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	19 Sept.	Marseilles 25 Sept.	9-10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7600	28 "	Naples...... 6 Oct.	21 Oct.
City of Corinth	5443	5 Oct.	......	27 Oct.
City of Poona	8500	16 "	Marseilles 23 Oct.	7-8 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 "	Marseilles 31 Oct.	15-16 Nov.
City of Athens	5594	31 "	Naples.... 9 Nov.	25 Nov.
City of Karachi	5566	8 Nov.	Marseilles 15 Nov.	3 Dec.
City of Benares	6973	30 "	......	23 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 18 Dec.	3 Jan. 1913

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	987	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

AGENTS, in all the Principle Centres of the Bombay Presidency to represent our Marriage Branch. Liberal Commission to energetic agents. For Particulars. Please apply to

THE SECRETARY,
SRI JANAKI MARRIAGE ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
Mylapore, (Madras).

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HARBIN
HONGKONG
IPOH
JOHORE,
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
Do HONGKEW
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TAIPEH
TIENTSIN
TSINGTAU
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months a term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid) ...	Rbls.	35,000,000 = say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	"	3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	"	19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad
Bakou
Batoum
Bokhara
Bombay
Calcutta
Chefoo
Colombo
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Karachi
London
Moscow
Newchwang
Odessa
Paris
Peking
Samarkand
Shanghai
Tientsin
Vladivostock
Yokohama

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP..........£400,000
RESERVE......................£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND...............£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

MODERN EARRINGS.

We have around us abundance of evidence to prove the fact that the fashion for wearing Earrings is on the increase but the demand for the "screw-on" or as some call them pincher-earrings is not so great as it was for the reason that many have discovered by experience that this model used by those whose ears are unpierced, produces an inclination to uncomfortable numbness in the lobe of the ear, causing the earring sometimes to be detached. The majority who find the ornament becoming are therefore having their ears pierced in order that greater ease and confidence against loss may be secured ; this is particularly so with the long earrings set with valuable or expensive gems, which might easily become loosened on unpierced ears by rubbing against materials such as a veil, wrap or shawl, or even a heavier covering garment like a coat, fur, &c. The designs on view at the establishment of Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ltd. Jewellers of Bombay and Poona, are really beautiful and the delicate workmanship so artistic that it is now almost impossible to tell when the earring will NOT be in fashion.

The turquoise, opal, peridot, pink tourmaline, the olivene, aquamarine, the blister pearl, make up the cheap collection of earrings but in using the word "cheap", it must not be interpreted that the designs are not in good taste and the workmanship as excellent as that of the dearer pearls, diamonds, rubies, emeralds and sapphires.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR

ANTIMALARIC RANA

The incomparable specific against MALARIC FEVERS Prepared by the Chemist.

FRANCISCO RANA OF BARI IN ITALY.

CITRATE, (by A. BRIOSCHI & Co., of MILANO) an effervescent drink for the hot weather. Very pleasing to the taste. Every Family House should stock the CITRATE ; and to travellers by Sea or Land is beneficial. Highly recommended.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRAHAM'S

FIVE CROWN PORT

An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

whether he is satisfied with his

VULCAN MOTOR CAR

and he will answer : Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.

TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.

By arrangements with the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

D. FERNANDES & CO.

PHARMACEUTICAL AND FAMILY CHEMISTS.
61, HORNBY ROAD,
OPP. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FERNANDES' SPECIFICS.

CORN and WART CURE and TOOTHACHE DROPS will give instantaneous relief. Annas 8.
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA is a most invaluable Remedy for all disorders of the Blood. Rs. 1-8 each.
CAMPHORATED MYRRH and CHALK DENTIFRICE Strengthens the Gums and renders the Teeth Pearly-white. 4 Annas an oz.
CAMPHOR COUGH and COLD BALSAM an invaluable cure for all affections of the Throat. 12 Annas.
RINGWORM SPECIFIC a sure Remedy Will destroy the worms and make the skin clean in two applications. Annas 8.
FEMALE PILLS Very effective. Largely recommended for Irregularities and Suppression Re. 1-0 bottle.
CONTRA-FAT. A harmless and extraordinarily successful remedy for overstoutness. The Superfluous fact is expelled, persons treated by this cure get rapidly stronger. In severe cases of corpulency the reduction amounts to many pounds a week. Rs. 3.
GENUINE HAIR GROWER. This mixture is a hair tonic, which if rubbed briskly into the scalp night and morning with the finger tips, will not fail to promote the growth of hair, to remedy baldness to restore grey hair to its natural colour and destroy dandruff. Rs. 3.
SANTALINE CAPSULES. A speedy and certain cure of chronic discharges. Rs. 3.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE FOR ABOVE ONLY.

Tonic Pills and various other preparations and all kinds of PATENT MEDICINES

Provision Stores supplied by order only.

MALARIA TREATMENT CAN BE HAD HERE. SPECIFIC CURE.

RECOMMENDED BY THOUSANDS.

Prescriptions carefully dispensed by experienced hands.

THE CHEAPEST PHARMACY IN THE FORT.

Orders attended to promptly and executed at moderate rates.

TRIAL SOLICITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING CAKES.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING FLAGS.
WEDDING FAVORS.
WEDDING CRACKERS.
WEDDING RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
Telegrams :—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Delhi
Penang
Puket
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.
Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Malacca
Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M. States.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon
Manilla
Cebu
Iloilo
Hongkong
Canton
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10 30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... "	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... "	17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE :
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP...	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.........	" 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE HOWARD & BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ended 31st December, 1911, of Rs. 15 per Share of Rs. 500 paid up and Rs. 7-8-0 per Share of Rs. 250 paid up free of Income Tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 2nd May, 1912, to Shareholders, whose names are on the Company's Register on the 4th April, 1912.

GREAVES, COTTON & COY.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th April, 1912.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, "Bella Vista", Cumballa Hill, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1912, at 10-30 A. M., (S. T.), when such business as has already been notified to the Shareholders will be transacted.

By Order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & Coy.,
Agents,
The Century Spg. & Mfg., Co., Ltd.
"Bella Vista" Offices, Cumballa Hill,
Bombay, 23rd April, 1912.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the surviver or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CANVAS
DAVID CORSAR & SONS
BEST FLAX CANVAS

For full particulars apply:—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ¼ ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette

PAINTS
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by
MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,
of London & Bristol,
can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 8, Green Street, Fort.

AMUSEMENTS.

"MAIDANIA."

Open daily 6-30. Admission As. 2,
HERE WE ARE AGAIN!!!
KARLEKAR'S CIRCUS.
The Greatest Show on Earth, or thereabouts
Astounding Acrobatic Acts
By
THE JENKINS FAMILY.
Fierce Felines Bow Beneath the Master Mind of Man
(Come and see what this means)
If you ride on the RAILWAY you can see into the CIRCUS.
If you sit in the CIRCUS you can see the RAILWAY.
THAT IS HOW WE PLEASE EVERYBODY.

Prices:—

Box 4 Seats	... Rs. 15	Second Class	Rs. 2
Single Seat	... „ 4	Gallery carpet	„ 1
First Class	... „ 3	Gallery	As. 8

Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Free Admission to "MAIDANIA" to those holding Circus Tickets.

SATURDAY, 27TH APRIL,
FAMINE FUND DAY
All Bombay will be there
Admission by Coupon Eight Annas including
ALL SIDE SHOWS FREE
Special Programme
6-30 By the Scholars of the DEOLALI ZOROASTRIAN BOARDING SCHOOL
Variety Entertainment
Vocal and Instrumental Music, Recitation
Special Band
9-30 THE GREMIO PORTUGUEZ
Variety Entertainment.
Concluding with the Farce
"FREEZING the MOTHER-IN-LAW."

Tickets Rupee 1 and Annas eight.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

WINES, SPIRITS BEERS &C.

ASK FOR
SUTTON CARDEN'S
LONDON OLD TOM GIN,
"SOFT AS CREAM,"
Guaranteed absolutely Pure.

SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT MODY & CO.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
MESSRS. DANISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET.

BRASSO

THE FINEST POLISH FOR
all metal works
is
BRASSO
STOCKED IN ALL
Bazars.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 5/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes;—

½ inch by 4¼ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4¼ inch...Annas 4 per „ *
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3¾ inch, Rs. 3¼ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousands.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED.—A MESS WRITER, with Previous experience of the work. Must enlist—Staff. Pay according to Capabilities. Apply MESS SECRETARY, 12th Pioneers.

TO BE LET WHOLE or in PARTS, premises lately occupied by Frere Temperance Hotel, Opp. Gen. Post Office, fit for Hotels, Offices and Residences. Apply next door No. 105, Frere Road, Fort.

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

TO ELECTRICIANS.—A trial with "Dr. JUST WOLFRAM TUNGSRAM" M. F. Lamps 75 per cent saving in current, and my "2500 MEGHOM CABLES" best B. C. M. A. Grade, will convince you as being the best and cheapest on the market. They are unrivalled quality and you will not buy any other once you use them. Sole Agent E. G. FULEP, 45 Hornby Row, Oppt. Cook's Bldgs, Bombay.

MACHINE MINDER wanted for High-class Jobbing, one used to latest machinery and best work only need apply permanency to suitable more. Write stating salary required, enclosing testimonials to Box No. 233, care of this Paper.

TO COMPOSITORS.—TWO COMPOSITORS wanted for first-class Jobbing Work, none but good steady men need apply. Permanency if suitable. Write stating age, salary required, enclosing samples of work and copies of testimonials to Box No. 888, care of this Paper.

TO COMPOSITORS—TWO ENGLISH COMPOSITORS wanted for first-class Jobbing Work, none but good steady men need apply. Permanency if suitable. Write stating age, salary required, enclosing samples of work, and copies of testimonials to Box No. 499, care of this Paper.

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS.—That is our speciality. No work too small, none too large. Honest and intelligent workmanship. No broken promises. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO. 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes —9½ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal— Values —Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The Bombay Gazette Electric Press.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary Rs 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Girac, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16 APOLLO STREET.

SALE ON SUNDAY, 28TH APRIL.

On SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Sankli Street, Byculla next to Fire Brigade Station, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, glassware, crockeryware, dining table and chairs, mirror back side board and dinner waggon, drawing room, suite of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, cabinets, book case, hatstand, iron bedsteads, single and double mirror door almyrahs, clothes press, chest-of-drawers, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, lamps, table ornaments, carpets, etc., the property of Mrs H. Glover and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd May, at 2-30 p.m, (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Villa Ghita Bungalow, Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill, opposite the Shanti Bhuwan Bungalow, the very valuable and artistic blackwood and teakwood, dining room, drawing room, office and bedroom furniture made to order by Robert, Wimbridge, Ahmed Davji etc., rich glassware and porcelainware, best electroplate table service for 12 persons, Chesterfield sofas and easychairs, elegant cabinets, sideboard, and dinner waggon, first rate brass bedstead complete, single and double almyrahs, handsome gas chandeliers, silk embroidered screens, Indian large carpets, Josi fan gauze curtains, rich table ornaments, 1 pair very handsome Roman marble figured, garden flower pots, etc., the property of G. Bettoni, Esq., Italian Consul.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th April, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administratrix of the late Mr. R. B. Batliwala, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th day of April, 1912, at 2-30 p m. (S.T) sell by Public Auction, Hornby Road, Fort, below Sir D. M. Petit's Bart, Office, and opposite Messrs. Phillip and Co., very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining tables, chairs, sideboards, drawing-room, suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, rich ornaments, sofas, writing tables, pianos, fancy vases, opera-glasses, watches, clocks, cloth and gown-presses, almyrahs, chest-of-drawers, rich carpets, hall lamps, teapoy, bentwood furniture, one large "Venus" bronze figure with stand, Remington typewriter, sewing machine, ice box, gunnyboard, Chubb's safes, large bronze figure, pedestals, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 dark bay Australian mare goes well in harness.

1 iron grey C. B. horse, 14-2, 4 years, goes well in single and double harness.

1 bay Arab gelding, aged, goes across country would trap.

The property of Mr. B. A. Nathan.

1 pair of grey waler ponies.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 3rd Victoria Cross Lane, Byculla, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, sliding dining table, arms, and without arms chairs, large sideboard and dumb-waiters, drawing room, suite of sofas and chairs, new design cabinets, glass door, book cases, single and double mirror, door almyrahs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, one sweet toned square piano by Schudmayer, chest-of-drawers, tiled top teapoys, single and double bedsteads, table hanging and hall lamps, rich carpets, one gentleman bicycle, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of C. H. Malone, Esq. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dadar, opposite the Gold Mohur Mill, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, dining, drawing, bedroom and office-room furniture by Robert, Wimbridge and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware by Reed and Barton, sliding dining table, arms and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboard and dumb-waiters, marble centre tables, drawing-room, suite lined silk tapestry, English folding drawing-room suite lined plush velvet, new design side and corner cabinets, glass door and revolving book case, Curzon easy chairs, tiled top teapoy, single and double mirror, door almyrahs, chest-of-drawers, marble top dressing and washhand tables, table hanging lamps, new design wooden and iron bedstead, sewing machine, verandah benches, Persian and Hindustani carpets, one parrot with brass cage, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc. etc, the property of S. O'KEEFE Esqr., Superintendent of Police and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable building plot at Chunam Kiln Road and Sandhurst Road.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY the 1st May next at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, on Plot No. 4, the following very valuable building plots for a period of 999 years.

Chunam Kiln Road Scheme XXXVI.
Plot No. 1 about 326 sq. yards.
Sandhurst Road Scheme III East.

Plot No. 17	565 sq. yds.	No. 22	282 sq. yds.
„ 3	648 „	„ 41	716 „
„ 4	784 „	„ 42	767 „

Sandhurst Road Scheme III West.
Plot No. 75 12 8 sq. yds.
„ 75 849 „

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and nahanees will be allowed near the rooms.

The sale of all the above plots will take place on Plot No. 4, Sandhurst Road Estate East.

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Trust Engineer before the auction regarding the development they will have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

For further particulars of auction, building conditions, form of lease, plans of the sites can be had on applications to the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Luggage and Parcels etc, at the G. I. P. Railway Lost Luggage Office, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56, Railway Act IX of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, on THURSDAY, the 9th proximo, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.):—

A quantity of unclaimed luggage and parcels, etc. particulars of which may be ascertained from the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th April, 1912.

A STRONG feature of our AUSTIN Motor-Car is that it is perfectly simple and simply perfect. Easy to start and unapproachable in style comfort, power and plenty of speed. Call to-day or write to the Sole Agents:—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for
over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co.
KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

B. O. C KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F. }

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.
MOTOR GREASES.
Specially Prepared for
MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS

BURMAH OIL COMPANY. LTD.
Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO.,
(INDIA) LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS
"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT
BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR
"SHELL" MEANS SATISFACTION
"SHELL" MEANS SPEED.
BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT SUPPLIERS.
TO H. M. KING GEORGE V.

PRICE Rs. 3.

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. $3\frac{3}{4}$d. to 1s. $4\frac{23}{32}$d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—
Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

WANTED

WANTED.

MUSICIANS REQUIRED, for His Excellency the Governor of Bengal's String Orchestra. Only Non-Commissioned Officers and men of British Regiments need apply.

Applications to be sent to

THE MILITARY SECRETARY,
Governor's Camp, Bengal.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Princes Street.
LONDON: 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total funds exceed......£21,000,000.

A BONUS

has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the Compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries.
KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

N. B.—WANTED Energetic and Influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE,

RESULTS FOR 1910.

Policies issued...	...6,650 for	£. 2,345,731
New Premiums (1910)	...	„ 109,674
Annual Income	...	„ 1,451,086
Assets	...	„ 10,466,010
Total Payments under Policies		„ 26,765,112
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910	...	£ 442,000

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.
WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID................	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED........	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents Madras.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

		Subscription, Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly	...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly	...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly	...	„ 2 8.	„ 2 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly	...	„ 10 10	„ 8 0
Monthly	...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY ... ... TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette".
See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, April 23.] [Bombay, April 24.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	78 1-16		1-16
do. Rentes ...	93	1-2	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	92 1-2		1-4
1-2 do. Gov. securities...	84 5-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	27 1-4		1-16
do. 2 months' hence...	27 7-16		1-16
Bar Silver in New York ...	59 5-8	1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25 23 1-2		07 1-2
do. do. at Berlin...	20 48 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. New York...	4 87 1-4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 1-2	since 8th Feb.	
do. Short London Bills 3 months' sight ..	3 1-4		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 1-4	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-4		1-8
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 5-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 3-4		1-8

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £200,000.

Closing Tone of Silver—Steady with small buyers.

The P. & O. s.s. "Arabia" has shipped £540,000 of gold for Bombay.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot ... Easier—Fair demand.
Futures ... Barely steady.
Manchester ... Quiet with a limited enquiry
Total Sales ... 8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 „
Imports ... 35,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 6·61—04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 9-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

April-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·34 —08	6·34 —08	6·34 —08	6·34 —08	6·32 —08
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
6·28 —09	6·26 —08	6·24 —08	6·23 —09	

New York official noon call May 11·43; July 11·59.
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 11·79; July 11·96.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 20,000
„ Receipts at „ last year ... 7,500
„ Exports to Great Britain ... .
„ Exports to Continent ... 5,000
„ Spot Cotton— ... 12·00 unchgd

Futures—Month of May 11·58+04
Futures—Month of July 11·74+06
Declined early owing to longs unloading and advanced later on bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton ... 12 unchgd
Futures—Month of May ... 12·01+06
Do. do July ... 12·17+06
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Firm.

Liverpool, April 23.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings... Firm but business checked by high prices.
Tone Cloths ... Steady prices incline to advance asked
Weft American "54" ... 11 1-2
Weft Egyptian "80" ... 17
Tone—Yarn—Market Firm
Weft Egyptian "32" ... 11 1-2
Twist "32" W T C... 10 1-8
Twist "32" B ... 10 1-2
Cloth G 20 36 inch ... 13 9
Twist "36" W T C... 10 2-8
Twist "36" B ... 10 3-4
Twist "42" ... 11 3-4
Twist American "60" ... 15 1-8
Twist Egyptian "60" ... 16 3-8
Twist Egyptian "80" ... 20 8-4
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11 1-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn ... 11
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C I F—Liverpool... 6 1-4
Buyers or sellers ... Sellers.
Months ... April-May.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal
Do. Months—
Do. Name of Ports—
Wheat White Karachi ... 39 3-1—1-2
Do. Months— ... June-July
Do. Name of Ports— ... London—Sellers
Wheat Red Karachi ... Nominal.
Do Months— ... .
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs. ... 38 3-1—1-1
Do. Month—April—Sellers—Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 39 7-3—1-8
Do. Months— ... April—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 50 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ......
Brown Cawnpore ... 47 1-4 +1-2
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Firmer.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 66 7-8+1-4
Do. Month—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done
Tone—Firmer.
Linseed Calcutta... ... 63 9
Do Months ... April-May
Do Name of Port—London—Business done
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 59 3-4+1-2
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
£7-2-0+9-0-6—Apr.-May.—Hull—Value—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... — 14 1-2 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4 9 1-2—1-2d Apr.-May.—Value—Quiet

METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 81—1-2
Yellow Metal ... d 7 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 69 3-4—3-16

FREIGHT—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... Nominal

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 17 10 1-2—1 1-2d —Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.
Tone—Steady
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 17 1 1-2—1 1-2d
Do Months of Shipments...May—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 13 8 1-2—3-4d.
Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers.
Tone—Opened easier—Closed quiet—New seasons in good demand.
K A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 18 11 1-4—2 1-4d.
Months of Shipments ... May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady—Slight decline.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 16 unchgd.—Value.
Month of Shipments ... April.
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar—Practically nothing doing.

THELMA stands for all that is good in perfume, Delightful odor, permanence, and delicacy. No wonder THELMA is so popular. A trial of it will convince you. —MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING,] [24th April 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
1 Box Sovs ...	Rs. 75,000	Durban	Eastern Bank
1 Parcels Silver	55	London	Yokohama Bank.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 22nd April, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G I P Railway	75	89,239
B B and C I Railway ...	41	60,171

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. T.T. and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been little business doing pending the allotments of Council Bills to-day. Far Eastern rates are firmer,

We quote:—
T. T. on London ... 1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft ... 1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight ... 1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward ... 1s. 4 7-32d. June.
Do. do France ... 171
Do. do Marks ... 139
Hongkong 60 days' sight ... 146 1-4
Shanghai „ ... 199
Japan „ ... 150

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened steady at about yesterday's closing rates and has firmed up during the day, closing as under. A moderate business has been done.

We quote:—
Cash ... ... Rs. 96 14 0 to 96 15 0
1st Settlement ... „ 96 14 0
2nd „ ... „ 96 13 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 lower both for ready and forward, at 27 1-4 and 27 7-16 respectively, while in New York there was a rise of 1-4, the rate being 59 5-8. The local market is firmer and closing prices are as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—
English Bar Gold ... ... Rs 23 15 6
Australian „ ... ... „ 23 15 6
Sovereigns „ ... ... „ 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ... „ 70 5 0
„ 1st Settlement ... „ 70 1 0
„ 2nd Settlement ... „ 70 4 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Telegrams to hand to-day from the American markets advise a decline early in the day, with a quick recovery at the close showing an advance of 4 to 6 points on the previous day's prices. The local market is irregular. Last night good Broach March 1913 declined to Rs. 307 1-2. This morning the opening rate was Rs. 310, and later on Rs. 311-12. At Colaba there was little business doing for forward delivery but the market closed steady at our quotations as under.

For ready cotton there was a fair enquiry this afternoon and prices were very steady.

QUOTATIONS:—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	286	May.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat	„	291	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	„	288	„
Fine M. G. Dhamangaon	„	282	„
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	„	279	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	„	271	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	„	263	„
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	„	270	„
Good H. G. Westerns	„	281	„
Good M. G. Westerns	„	289	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	„	300	„

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ...	„	310 1-2	Mar. 1913.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	„	254 1-2	Jan. „

LIVERPOOL OPENES:—
Opening Tone ... Firm.
Estimated Sales 10,000 bales.
Total Imports 36,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Apl-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6·42 +03	6·42 +03	6·42 +08
July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·42 +08	6·40 +08	6·37 +09
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·34 +08	6·33 +09	6·32 +09

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is firm with a fair demand.
We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 11 4 0 B.T.
April.-May ... „ 11 12 6 B.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is firm.
We Quote:—
Brown Delhi A.-M. ... Rs. 8 4 6 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ... „ 8 8 6 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Firm.
We quote:—
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 59 0 0
Mughi ... „ 56 0 0
Black Kutni ... „ 49 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat ... „ 61 0 0

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Steadier. We quote:—
Apl.-May ... ... „ 11 12 0 R.T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Firm. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 36 0 0
Forward ... „ 7 5 6 R.T.

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready. ... Rs. 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Bold... ... Rs. 45 8 0
Small ... Rs. 43 8 0

WHEAT:—
The market is firm.
We quote:—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 10 0 R. T.
„ Delhi A.-M. ... 5 9 3 R. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,790
Bank of India ...	64 1-2
Eastern Bank ...	80
Indian Specie ...	53

MILLS.

Bombay United ...	465 C D
David ...	440
Finlay Mill ...	307-8
Edward Sassoon ...	217-8
Fazulbhai Mills ...	382 1-2
Kohinoor ...	782 1-2
Khattau ...	1,150 C D
Laxmi Cotton ...	1,420
Manockji Petit ...	2,560
New Great Eastern ...	212 1-2
Standard ...	1,302 1-2
Vishnu Cotton ...	492-8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	154
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	180
Bombay S N Co Ord. ...	276 1-4
do Preference ...	288 3-4
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,395
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16 1-4

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ...	525

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton ...	14,013 bales
Wheat ...	16,396 cwts.
Linseed ...	41,959 „
Rapeseed ...	10,005 „
Gingellyseed ...	1,912 „
Poppyseed ...	7,704 „
Groundnuts...	6,803 „
Castorseed ...	19,644 „
Rice ...	4,261 „
Myrabollams ...	10,428 „
Cottonseed ...	9,856 „
Mowraseed ...	Nil
Gram ...	3,583 „
Joowar ...	10,202 „
Maize ...	Nil

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON 1st SORT.
Saddle As. 4 per lb.
Leg As. 3½ per lb.
Shoulder As. 3½ per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney As. 10 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 12 per doz.

MUTTON 2nd SORT.
Saddle As. 3 per lb.
Leg As. 3 per lb.
Shoulder As. 2½ per lb.
Liver As. 2½ each.
Kidney As. 8 per doz.
Tongue (small) As. 9 per doz.

VEAL.
Hind Quarter As. 4 per lb.
Fore Quarter As. 3 per lb.

BEEF.
Beefsteak (underpart) As. 4 per lb.
Soup Meat As. 1½ per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 to As. 3 per lb.
Round As. 2 per lb.
Hump from As. 10 to Re. 1 each.
Sirloin from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Tongue As. 4 each.
Oxtail from As. 2½ to As. 4 each.
Liver As. 1½ per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 to As. 1½ each.

FISH.
Pomfret from As. 6 to As. 12 per pair.
Pomfret (black) nil.
Gholl from Rs. 3½ to Rs. 4 each.
Surmaye (large) nil.
Surmaye (small) from As. 12 to Rs. 2 each.
Salmon (large) nil.
Salmon (small) nil.
Prawns (small) from As. 1 to As. 3 per doz.
Oysters from As. 3 to As. 5 per doz.
Mullet (large) nil.
Mullet (small) from As. 12 to Rs. 2 per doz.
Lobsters nil.
Crabs nil.

POULTRY AND GAME.
Fowls (large) from As. 12 to Re. 1 each.
Chickens from As. 5 to As. 7 each.
Duck (large) Rs. 1½ each.
Duck (small) from As. 14 to Rs. 1½ each.
Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 each.
Turkey (Hen) from Rs. 3½ to Rs. 4 each.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 10 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 8 to Re. 1 each.

FRUITS.
Oranges from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Red) from As. 5 to As. 8 per doz.
Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Green) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Australian Apples from As. 12 to Rs. 4 per doz.
Australian Grapes Rs. 1½ per seer
Grapes of Nasik, As. 12 per seer
Grapes of Malta Re. 1 per seer.
Mangoes (Common) from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per doz.
do. (Salem) from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 per doz.
do. (Affose) from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per doz.
do. (Payree) from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 5 per doz.

VEGETABLES.
Cauliflower from As. 4 to As. 6 each.
Green Peas As. 3 per seer.
Cabbages from As. 2 to As. 6 each.
Tomatoes As. 1 per seer.
Turnips (middle) from pies 9 to As. 1 per seer.
Bringal As. 1 per seer.
Cucumber from As. 1 to As. 1½ per seer.
Potatoes from pies 6 to As. 1 per seer.
Lettuces from pies 9 to As. 1 each.
French Beans from As. 2 As. 2 to As. 2½ per seer.
Beetroot from As. 1½ to As. 2 each.
Knolkhol from As. 1 to As. 1½ each.
Onions pies 9 per seer.
Carrots As. 1 per seer.
Sweet potatoes pies 9 per seer.
Double Beans As. 3 per seer.
Pumpkins (White) from As. 4 to As. 8 each.
Pumpkins (Red) pies 9 per seer.
Celery from As. 1½ to As. 3 each.
Yames (White) As. 1 per seer.
Yames (Red) As. 1 per seer.

Sugar from As. 1½ to As. 2 per seer.
Sago As. 2 per seer.
Ghee from As. 7 to As. 9 per seer.
Butter from As. 12 to Rs. 1½ per lb.
Eggs pies 6 each.
Coffee (French) from As. 12 to As. 14 per tin.
Dall (Toor) from As. 1½ to As. 2 per seer.

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—160 bales wool, K Khairaj; 190 tons oil cakes, The New Mofussil and Co: 4,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 18 bales wool, The Bombay Co.

Umsinga s—450 tons manganese ore, R. A. Willis.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—600 cwts myrabollams, 108 bales hemp, P Mathooradas and Co; 2,500 cwts maize, B. S. Lloyd and Co; 274 cwts nuxvomica, 200 cwts turmeric, 70 cwts raisins, R Jeewandas and Co; 212 casks skins, Nizamoodin and Co; 110 bales hemp, H Govindjee; 220 bales hemp L Dreyfus and Co; 75 cwts turmeric, 370 cwts dry ginger, M Jafferbhoy.

Castalia s—300 casks skins, Enrico N Stein.

Wildenfels s—5,000 cwts turmeric, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Capri s—102 bales cotton. Ralli Bros.

Geddington Court s—1,020 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, W Pavri and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, 1,000 cwts linseed. Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Semiramis s—375 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 350 cwts olibanum, Bombay Commercial Agency; 114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Austria s—600 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co; 440 bales cottons, The Bombay Co; 3,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, 1000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 58 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Austria s—600 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 42 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Austria s—83 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—80 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeewand a and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Wildenfels s—25,000 cwts flaxseed, Ralli Bros; 10,000 cwts castorseed, 8,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 500 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros; 500 cwts turmeric, 125 cwts olibanum, 45 cwts aloes 50 cwts cashewnuts, 100 cwts dry ginger, M Jafferbhoy.

Castalia s—5 bales skins, 4 casks portstones, Enrico N Stein.

FOR ANTWERP.

Mars s—65 bales hemp, S Surajmal and Co.

Dorrington Court s—2,000 cwts linseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 3,000 cwts gram, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Colombo Maru s—200 bales twist, S J David and Co; 1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 800 bales twist, The M B Kaisha; 126 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 600 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Colombo Maru s—550 bales twist, The M B Kaisha; 400 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co. 800 bales twist, S J David and Co; 1,000 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR OSAKA.

Colombo Maru s—200 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

Zambesi s—600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Colombo Maru s—300 bales cotton, G G Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, H Gooldas and Co.

Banca s—896 bales cotton M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Colombo Maru s—500 bales cotton, B N Ginwalla and Co; 300 bales cotton, G G Kaisha; 649 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Banca s—650 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton, M M K Kaisha.

Bombesi s—770 bales cotton, The Japan C T Co; 3,400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Colombo Maru s—850 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, M Jethabhoy and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Banca s—500 cwts bonemeal Croft, Mody and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Colombo Maru s—100 bales cotton, The Japan C T Co.

BOMBAY YARN.

Outlook Considerably Improved.

As was expected, with the improvement in the political situation in China, there has been an improvement in our textile trade with that country. During the last few days both the Hongkong and Shanghai markets have been active and a large volume of business was put through in Bombay yarn; one large firm selling something like twenty-five thousand bales. This was only natural because all the interior markets in China have been hungry for the last several months and could not get supplies. In fact, before the war broke out in China, it was well-known that all the interior trading centres were short of stocks, having, during the past two years, doing a sort of hand-to-mouth business. The range of prices then ruling very high, they were buying textile goods, only from time to time, for their immediate requirements awaiting to call for large supplies when prices became more reasonable. Some months ago, immediately before the outbreak of the disturbances, when this condition of the markets became known to shippers here there was a great scramble in Bombay for yarn. The buyer was competing with another to secure as much yarn as possible, paying prices in the excitement of the moment much higher than the condition of the cotton market then justified. In this manner a very large volume of business was put through and practically all our spinning mills got an opportunity to dispose of their out-put for several months ahead and some of the favourite mill selling forward the whole of their production for 1912 at rates showing a very handsome margin of profit. Everything then looked very bright and shippers were expecting to make a good thing out of their purchases. But before the excitement of this sudden improvement had subsided the disturbances came and all calculations were upset. In China business was at a standstill; shipments from Bombay were stopped and prices of yarn declined about half an anna per lb. Matters remained in an unsatisfactory condition for a long time and all the shippers had a very uneasy time of it. Prices would have declined here much lower had it not been for the fact that mills generally had very little to offer having already disposed of practically all their productions for months ahead. In this way matters continued for months until a few weeks ago when "Spindle," who reviews the cotton trade of Bombay in the "Textile Journal," pointed out in the March number that there was a faint indication of a coming activity and that if nothing fresh happened to disturb the peace we should not be surprised to see an improvement in the condition of the trade, in Hongkong at least before many weeks are past. Since then things began gradually to look up and rates began to improve as the Chinese began to operate. In Bombay a large business could not be put through as mills generally had little to sell for near positions. With all that one of the large shippers managed to buy some twenty-five thousand bales, mostly for distant deliveries. The trade now seems to be in as healthy a condition as can be desired and there is every prospect of further improvement in the near future. These markets are empty and must take our yarn largely. For some time mills here may not be able to sell their productions largely to shippers as they can only offer now for very distant deliveries and for such deliveries shippers will not be very keen. They are now meeting the Chinese demand out of their holdings and when they have lightened them somewhat they will come out as buyers and there is every prospect of our mills again making large contracts long before they have completed deliveries of what they have sold. Things look very bright for the textile industry just now and cotton mills are likely to pay very handsome dividends for 1912.

CALCUTTA SILVER MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 24.

There was some excitement in the silver market to-day owing to the figures of the weekly return of the Department of Paper Currency holdings of silver coins have dropped to 12 crores 46 lakhs against note issue, active and passive, of 58 crores 22 lakhs. This represents percentage of coin to paper of about 21. Government hold further 290 lakhs coined silver in the Gold Standard reserve which is available if required, but even with this addition the per cent. would only become 26 as against 33 percentage which is considered the margin of safety. Excitement in silver markets here and in Bombay arises from the idea that the time has come when the Government must buy for coinage.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

At the annual general meeting of the Ladies Branch of the National Indian Association, held at Government House, on the 6th of March. The following resolution was passed.—"That the report for 1911 should not be closed without adding an expression of our gratification of the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India. They are Patrons of the General National Indian Association in London, and in consequence, we have the honour to hold them as Patrons of this Association. By the gracious and sympathetic manner in which their Majesties accepted the loyal demonstration of the people, they increased if possible our loyalty and cemented the bond of friendship and goodwill between Indians and English people, and thereby one of the chief aim of this Association was strengthened. May God grant Their Imperial Majesties a long life of health, and benevolent usefulness."

This resolution was forwarded to Their Imperial Majesties King and Queen Empress by the President, Her Excellency Lady Clarke, and the following reply has been received.

Buckingham Palace, 29th March 1912.

Dear Lady Clarke,—The Duchess of Devonshire has submitted your Excellency's letter to the Queen and I am commanded by Her Majesty to ask you to be good enough to inform the members of the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association in Bombay that the King and Queen are duly touched by the kindly reference which they made at the Annual General Meeting with regards to the recent visit of Their Majesties.

The King and Queen are much pleased to hear that their visit gave such general satisfaction and it is gratifying to their Majesties to feel that it has tended to cement the bond of friendship and goodwill between Indian and English people, thereby assisting one of the chief aims your Association has in view.—Yours sincerely.

(Sd.) E. W. WALLINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Salsette," April 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," with the English mails of the 12th instant, which is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

William, Mr. J.
Seaton, Mr. H.
Bullen, Mr. J.
Jesse, Mr. M. H.
Rowe, Mr. L.
Rahaman, Mr. Fuzlar
Stark, Mr. C.
Mathys Mr. F.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Clifford, Mr. M. W.
Scott, Mr. W. H.
Ambler, Mr. F. B.
Sweeney, Capt. R. C. L.
Rice, Major S. M.
Robertson, Mr. D. C.
Daunt, Mr. W. D.
Nissim, Mr. M., Mrs.
Peto, Capt. C. H.
Hadwen, Mr. C.
Gould, Mr. L.
Meyer, Sir W. S.
Smyth, Mr. H. A.
Gorring, Maj. Gen. G.F.
Gallan Rev, D. H.
Evans, Mr. J. C.
Fatherstonhaugh, Mr. A. E. H.
Mallett, Mr. G. and Mrs.
Nicholson Field, Marshall Sir W. G.
Richardson, Major.
Rowland, Mr. H. C.
Sultan, Mrs. S.
Pauling, Mr. P. J.
Torrie, Capt. I. G. J.
Staines, Mr. R. A.
De Boissiere, Mr. A.

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Pettigrew, Mr. R. S. and Mrs.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 24.

The weather remains very unsettled in a large part of North-West India, but has cleared in Baluchistan. Numerous light falls of rain are reported from Baluchistan, the Punjab, and Kashmir. A decrease of the rainfall has occurred in Assam and Bengal. Bhamo and Gauhati report one inch, and Barisal and Jessore, one inch and a half of rain.

The temperature has fallen further in North-West India and is now much below normal there.

The forecasts.—Continued rainfall in the West Himalayas. Increase in North-East India.

EARTHQUAKE RECORDED.

Simla, April 24.

A slight shock was recorded in Simla this morning, at 3 hours, 19 minutes, from a distance of about two thousand two hundred miles.

A representative of the "Bombay Gazette," on enquiry at the Colaba Observatory, was informed that they concluded that the shock must have been a very slight one, and more remote from Bombay than from Simla, as there is no record of a shock registered by the Observatory Seismometer.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 24th OF APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 24th April, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been general and light. Rawalpindi has had 0·12", Multan 0·33" and Sirsa 0·12". Skies continue moderately to heavily clouded. The air is considerably damper. Day temperature is much below the average; night temperature is also in defect at Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Moderate to heavy cloud persists in the south-eastern districts. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is below the average at Cawnpore; the minimum is in excess over the whole division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Maximum temperature is normal in lower Sind and in large defect elsewhere; the minimum is lower than usual at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies have cleared in Cutch, but continue moderately to heavily clouded in other districts. Humidity is above the average in Cutch, north Gujarat and south Central India West. Temperature during day is in large defect at most places; night temperature is in excess at Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies remain moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in defect at Saugor and Hoshangabad; night temperature is above the average in the north-western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in slight excess in the north Konkan. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is above the average at Nizamabad; night temperature is generally in excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been light and general in the Punjab. Very light showers have been recorded in north Rajputana and the south Bombay Deccan; no precipitation has occurred in the extreme south. Moderate to heavy cloud has spread over nearly the whole of the reporting area. Winds have become southerly on the west coast to the south of Ratnagiri. Conditions are favourable for thunder-storms in the Bombay Deccan, and also in the central parts of the country.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Punjab, and local showers are probable in Rajputana. A few falls may occur in the Bombay Deccan, and possibly in the south Konkan.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (23rd)	81.8	70·0	...	9·90
Jask	86·3	75·8	...	3·33
Muskat (23rd)............	88·3	77·6	...	7·60
Multan............	92·3	67·0	0·33	3·28
Rawalpindi	77·9	60·9	0·12	8·49
Lahore	87·4	64·2	0·09	4·02
Sirsa............	95·8	65·0	0·12	3·61
Ambala	95·5	67·9	0·08	3·39
Delhi	98·5	77·8	0·02	4·09
Agra............	101·0	78·5	...	4·20
Mainpuri............	102·3	78·6	...	3·84
Jhansi	103·0	82·0	...	1·17
Cawnpore	103·2	83·9	...	3·97
Allahabad	105·1	83·5	...	2·27
Jacobabad	96·1	68·8	...	0·85
Karachi	86·0	78·0	...	0·28
Ajmer	93·4	74·7	...	0·98
Jaipur	99·7	72·1	...	2·87
Kotah	99·6	81·6	...	1·01
Bhuj............	91·0	74·0	...	0·00
Dwarka	83·3	77·7	...	0·08
Veraval	85·6	77·4	...	0·00
Rajkot	96·1	74·0	...	0·01
Bhavnagar Para............	101·5	82·5	...	0·02
Surat	103·4	81·1	...	0·00
Ahmedabad............	94·1	?	...	0·00
Deesa	100·8	75·4	...	0·00
Neemuch............	94·9	77·0	...	0·30
Indore	93·6	77·1	...	0·61
Jubbulpore	99·8	82·8	...	6·06
Saugor............	97·3	75·6	...	2·76
Hoshangabad	101·6	81·9	...	2·82
Khandwa............	101·7	80·1	...	1·96
Akola	108·2	85·1	...	2·58
Amraoti	106·8	82·3	...	3·91
Nagpur............	106·6	77·8	...	8·50
Chanda	109·0	80·0	...	4·15
Raipur............	106·7	80·6	...	4·03
Bombay	92·4	82·1	...	0·27
Ratnagiri............	90·8	80·9	...	0·56
Mormugao	94·0	81·7	...	3·36
Karwar	91·7	81·5	...	4·00
Malegaon............	103·4	78·1	...	3·04
Ahmednagar	101·1	71·5	0·04	2·28
Poona	102·0	75·8	...	2·58
Sholapur	102·3	78·1	...	2·34
Bijapur	100·2	77·3	...	1·17
Belgaum	93·8	70·0	...	2·33
Aurangabad............	105·4	?	...	3·92
Nizamabad (Indur)	108·4	82·2	...	4·02
Hyderabad	103·3	83·7	...	3·79
Mangalore	94·3	82·3	...	3·50
Calicut............	93·8	75·6	...	6·67
Cochin	90·7	82·2	...	15·20
Colombo	91·0	77·0	...	35·19
Masulipatam	96·3	80·7	...	7·75
Bellary	105·0	81·3	...	1·03
Cuddapah	108·2	84·1	...	2·80
Madras............	94·5	79·5	...	21·89
Bangalore	96·3	74·3	...	3·68
Coimbatore	99·4	76·3	...	5·74
Trichinopoly	102·1	80·8	...	12·11
Negapatam	92·0	81·5	...	50·79

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 24th April, was 29·806 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 4 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 8 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Benach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free, from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAMRY—April 21, at Madras, the wife of Dr. N. D. Damry, M. B., C. M., of a daughter.

CARNARVON-BROWN—April 20, at Petworth, Sussex, the wife of A. Carnarvon-Brown, M.R.C.S., Dist. Med. Off., E.I.R., Jamalpur, of a son. (By cable).

MARRIAGES.

CARGILL—CHESTNEY—April 17, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. Mr. W. Ragg, William Macgilorav Cargill, A.M. Inst. C. E., State Railways, to Ethel Mary, only daughter of the late James Pooley Chestney of Snettisham, Norfolk, and Mrs. Chestney.

WHITBURN—LAWTON—April 15, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, before Canon H. B. Cogan, by license, Edgar James Robert, youngest son of the late Robert Henry Whitburn, of Devoran, Truro, Cornwall, to Edith Mary, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Henry Lawton and Mrs. Lawton.

DEATHS.

SORAINE—April 15, at Gopalpore, Edwin Reneaud Soraine, of brain fever, borne with Christian fortitude and patience, aged 56 years. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing wife and children.

SMYTH—April 19, at Secunderabad, the beloved wife of Colonel Smyth, I. M. S., at 36½ years.

WEBB—April 15, at Calcutta, Elsie Mignocette, wife of Charles Webb, aged 26 years 3½ months.

PATTERSON—April 12, at Motihari, Champaran, Behar, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Patterson, aged seven months and twenty-two days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

B. G. H. S. A. A., annual tournament, Town Hall, 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.
The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
Maidania, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "The man who deals in shady transactions generally knows enough to keep cool about it."—Cleveland Leader.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outward mail of the 12th instant, left Aden at 11 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette," leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m on Saturday next.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, per extra s.s. "Markgraf" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 a.m. on Saturday the 27th instant.

Accident at Girgaum Back Road.—The horse of a carriage belonging to Mr. Dwarkadas Vasanji shied at motor-car No. 2,063 driven by one B. Ramji, which was passing along Girgaum Back Road at the time on Tuesday. The animal ran into the car and received a cut on the neck and had its knees broken. The car was not damaged.

Bombay Teachers' Association.—An adjourned meeting of this Association was held at Sir Mangaldas House, when the discussion on Mr. D. H. Vachha's resolution regarding the teaching of English as the mother tongue was resumed. After discussion Mr. F. B. Master's amendment that the question be referred to the Executive Committee of the Association for report was put to the vote and carried.

Reported Theft.—Mr. Manekji Pestonji, a Government pensioner, reports the theft of a gold watch and chain valued at Rs. 264 from his house at Foras Road. He says he left his coat on a chair near the window, and after having his meals he went to sleep. When he woke at 3 p.m. he found the coat which contained the gold watch and chain, missing.

Tram Car Fatality.—A serious tram-car accident occurred on Tuesday evening near Null Bazaar, resulting in the death of a little boy aged 3. Tram-car No. 45, driven by one Gulamalli Abdulali, was going towards Null Bazaar and it is alleged that when it approached Sindi Gulli, it ran over the boy who was crossing the road at the time. It is further alleged that the boy was dragged some thirty paces before the car was pulled up, and that the car was running fast and no bell was rung. The boy was sent to hospital, where he died yesterday morning.

Band at the Princess Gymkhana.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:—

March of the Peers	Iolanthe	Sullivan
Overture	Flotte Bursche	Suppe
Selection	The Orchid	Monckton
Valse	Phryne............	Zolueta
Selection	The Balkan Princess	Rubens
Dream Picture.	The Phantom Brigade ...	Myddleton
Galop............	Wieder Wind	Faust

Depressed Classes Meeting at Matheran.—An informal meeting of a few Hindu young men was held at the Laxmi Hindu Hotel, Matheran, on the 22nd instant, to hear Mr. Shinde, General Secretary of the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India, who had come over from Bombay. Several visitors now on the hill were present, Mr. Trikamlal R. Desai, B.A., LL. B., High Court Pleader of Bombay, presiding. Mr. Shinde gave an account of the scope of the Mission and of the various activities undertaken by them. He enlightened the audience on work that was being done by the various branches of the Mission at various places, in the Bombay Presidency and outside. It was resolved to open a small fund for the purpose of encouraging boys and girls of the Depressed Classes studying at the Matheran Vernacular School. The number studying at present is 24 out of a total of 140, which is certainly a satisfactory percentage. A sum of about Rs. 100 was subscribed and collected, and it was resolved that the sum be handed over to Major Murison, I.M.S, the Superintendent of the station who is the President of the Municipality, to be spent at his discretion in furthering the cause of education among the untouchable classes residing on the hill.—A meeting of the Chamars, Bhungees, etc, was addressed by Mr. Shinde, on the previous night in the compound of the Hindu Hotel, when Mr. and Mrs. Polak, were present amongst others.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta presiding.

The Committee recorded the following letter from the Commissioner:—"I have the honour to state that Mr. Combridge of Messrs. A. J. Combridge and Co. is shortly going to England and he has undertaken to try to secure some old photographs and pictures of interest relating to Bombay which he may happen to come across. The Curator and Secretary, Victoria and Albert Museum, proposes to make an "Old Bombay Room" in the Museum and there is no doubt that if some old pictures and photographs are secured, those, with the other specimens, will add to the usefulness and attractiveness of the Museum. In view of the impossibility of securing such pictures here in Bombay and the difficulty of obtaining the services of a qualified gentleman to do the required work outside India, I have authorised Mr. Combridge to make the necessary purchases up to Rs. 800 and as required by Section 69 (d) of the Municipal Act, I have the honour to report the matter for the information of the Standing Commmittee. The cost will be met out of the grant for the purchase of specimens for the year 1912-13."

A Family Medicine Without Alcohol

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a tonic and alterative, free from alcohol. What is a "tonic"? A medicine that imparts strength or tone; a medicine that builds up, gives vigor and power. What is an "alterative"? A medicine that alters or changes unhealthy action to healthy action. Ayer's Sarsaparilla does all this without stimulation. Ask your doctor if a family medicine, like Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is not vastly better without alcohol than with it.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

GENEROUS OFFER.

The Proprietors guarantee Kaminia Oil to cure dandruff, Stop Falling Hair or Itching Scalp or Money Back.

But Kaminia Oil is more than a cure for dandruff—it will make hair grow on any head where the hair bulb is not altogether dead.

And we want every reader of the Gazette to know that Kaminia Oil is the most delightful hair dressing in the world. It is so pleasant to use, and its effect is so invigorating and refreshing, that it pleases everybody.

The woman of Paris, are as a rule, beautiful and keep beautiful, and a careful English observer who has travelled much claims that their beauty is due to their knowledge of how to keep their hair luxuriant, which they do so by using a superior hair tonic.

Many English and Indian women are as wise as French sisters, and that is why Kaminia Oil, the quick acting and greatest of all hair restorers and tonics, is now having such a tremendous sale in India.

Kaminia Oil is sold by leading druggists everywhere and in Bombay. At Tomson and Co., Kalbadevi at Re. 1-0-0 per bottle. V. P. P. extra. Please see that you get Kaminia Oil and no substitute.

PROPRIETORS:
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY.

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM." Telephone No. 1628.
Specify "GOLD & CO." on all indents and through Shippers.

KEATINGS
POWDER
IT SOMETIMES HAPPENS
Mother! Mother! Mother! Sprinkle Keating's over me For I've been on a street car And caught a hungry flea.
KILLS BUGS
& ALL INSECTS.

TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 1/- Tins (English 'rose), 3s.id everywhere. For free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

INSTANT RELIEF.

Agents:—H. TREACHER & Co. Bombay & Poona.

ALWAYS ASK FOR
ZIG-ZAG
BEST
CIGARETTE PAPER

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain W. C. Morrison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Canara, 3889 tons, Captain J. Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and 8 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Vadala, 2164 tons, Captain T. C. Lima, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Moulmein, with a cargo of timber.

The steamer Braziliana, 2438 tons, Captain J. Snowdon, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Banca, 3,794 tons, Captain H. W. Potter, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moji with ballast.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia 3,253 tons, Captain W. Kelso, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Wearbeck, 2,446 tons, Captain W. Shotton, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The steamer Harpenden, 2,331 tons, Captain A. Cromack, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain W. H. Richardson, will sail to-day for Red Sea Ports via Karachi with a general cargo and 50 passengers.

The Rubattino Line steamer Capri, 2,717 tons, Captain P. Figari, will sail to-day for Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain G. Elton, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Vines...R I M
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr Finnis...R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 24.

Barola	2867	Butter		M M & Co
Braziliana	2438	Snowdon		
Canara	3889	Wilson		M M & Co
Banca	3794	Potter	Kobe	P & O Co
Cleveland	1300	Dempwolf		Volkart Bros
Catalone	2414	Gloves		W & A G & Co
Daylight ship	3599	Anderson		Standard Oil Co
Dumra	762	Morrison		M M & Co
Geddington Court	2495	Gleghorn	Liverpool	W & A G & Co
Islami	2545	Goode	N F...N F	Bo & P S N Co
Kuala	360	McLaria	11-3	K N & Co
Kirkfield	3060	Dermody		T M & Co
Madura	1273	Logan		M M & Co
Nurani	2810	White	Calcutta	T M & Co
Pentakota	2209	Stewart		M M & Co
Bahmani	1872	Green		Bo & P S N Co
Shah Jehan	2685	McBean		Shah S N Co
Saifi	565	Morin		Arab S N Co
Tynesider	787	Thomson		Arab Steamers Co
Umzumbi	2138	Robertson		W & A Graham
Vadala	2164	Lema		M M & Co
Wotan	2408	Lorenzen	L'pool	W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Toronto	3894	Pickering	Hull		J Finlay & Co
F Newby Hall	2839	Parker	L'pool	10-5	K N & Co
H Hoseinee	993	Richardson		23	Bo & P S N Co
K Capri	2680	Figari	Genoa	25-4	R Line
L Linga	957	Rothwell	Karachi		M M & Co
M Majidi	1857	Watson	Genoa	N F	Bo & P S N Co
N Dalemoor	2572	Bruha	Dunkirk	27-4	W & A G & Co
O Markgraf	2325	Fantzen	Zanzibar		A S & Co
P Zambesi	2115	Ferguson			T M & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1 Dorrington Court	2863	Wilson		24	W&A G& Co
2 Castalia	4031	Mitchell			W & A G & Co
2 Austria	4871	Casalich	Trieste	30-4	A L S N Co
3 Haddon Hall	2677	Parry	23 L'pool	26-4	K N & Co
5 Mars	2236	Goodwin	Antwerp		K Nixon & Co
6 Clan Gordon	2286	Openshaw			J Finlay Co
7 Semiramis	2432	Bilaffer	Trieste		A L S N Co
9 Wildenfels	3535	Weitzmann	Hamburg	28-4	W & A G & Co
9 Vorwaerts	3727	Dannicker	Trieste		A L S N Co
12&13 Egypt	4207	Summers	London	4-5	P & O Co
14 Kola	570	Elton			M M & Co
15 Colombo Maru	2919	Kamoshita			N Y Kaisha
16 Umsinga	1869	Tallemache	Amsterdam	26-4	W & A G & Co
Off Side L					
Landaura	2157	Woodget	Genoa	NF	M M & Co
H W P D					
Indravati	513	Ismail			Bo S N Co
Netravati	699	Fakeera			Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
23	Braziliana	Snowden	Calcutta, April 4
	Vadala	Lima	Moulmein, Apr 2
24	Banca	Potter	Koji, Mar 10
	Canara	Wilson	Calcutta, Mar 24
	Dumra	Morrison	Karachi, Apr 22

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
24	Malda	Bember	Busreh, &c
	Querimba	Smith	Calcutta
	Devanha	Hickey	Shanghai
	Scindia	Kelso	Liverpool
	Wearbeck	Shotton	Calcutta
	Harpenden	Cromack	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Capri, Figari, for Genoa.
„ Kola, Elton, for Persian Gulf.
„ Hoseinee, Richardson, for Red Sea port, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Caboto, for Calcutta.
„ Salsette, for Aden.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	From.
21	Ezra	Negapatam
22	Thesta	Straits
22	Ranee	Calcutta
22	Clan Leslie	Coast

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. S. N. Coy's s s Sicilia arrived in Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 23rd instant.

The B.I.S.N. Coy's ss Afghanistan sailed from Aden on the 23rd instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Sparta, arrived at Marseilles in the evening of the 23rd instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 25th April.

293. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Sunday the 28th Inst.—
"F" Coy. Prize Firing.
Sunday the 5th Prox.—
"D" Coy. Class-firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-20. a. m.

294 Enrolment—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Coy:—

No. 7301 Vol. R Simmonds.

C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years.

CRICKET
FOR THE
MILLION.
SIX ATTRACTIVE ARTICLES
BY

WILFRED RHODES
(of Yorkshire and England ; a prolific scorer off Australian bowling.)

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(of Lancashire ; England's greatest professional bat).

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 25th April, 1912.

TURKEY AND ARBITRATION.

"WE will not arbitrate unless you undertake to find in our favour." That is what the Turkish reply to the Powers amounts to, re-asseverating "the impossibility of negociating unless the Sultan's sovereignty over Tripoli be recognised." Although not approving the policy adopted at the outset by Italy and sympathising much with Turkey on her inability to hold her own in her vilayets, we must admit that Italy suffered much provocation before resorting to warlike measures. Lest our sympathy be blindly given to the Turks let us study an official statement recently drawn up and signed by the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs. In that he plainly asserts that the conflict between Italy and Turkey, which would appear to have broken out unexpectedly, is in reality only the epilogue to a long series of annoyances, not always apparent on the surface of things, directed against Italy and the Italians by the Ottoman Government. For a considerable period innumerable complaints had been received by the Italian Government from all parts of the Turkish Empire, seeking protection against constant exactions, the impossibility of obtaining justice and the absolute tyranny to which they were exposed, all redress for which was invariably refused. The document contains a long list of specific instances and adds that numerous other complaints and an infinity of controversies of greater or less gravity existed, such as, for instance, insults and aggressions committed against individuals belonging to the Italian consulates in various parts of the empire, the massacres at Adana in 1909, and the sacking of the agency of the Italian General Steam Navigation Company at Santi Quaranta. And with the new regime, that of the Young Turks, which had aroused so many hopes in Italy, such deplorable incidents only became more frequent and more serious. "But the most persistent examples of the aversion and the hostility of the Turkish authorities," says the Foreign Minister, "have been demonstrated in those portions of the Ottoman Empire in which Italian interests were most prominent, such as in the Red Sea and Tripolitania. The attitude of the Turkish officials in the Red Sea and on the Arabian Coast opposite our Eritrean colony has constantly become more violent and more provocative" and he instances the seizure of the Italian vessel "Selima," of the "Genoa" and a third which is unnamed.

No amend has been made for these acts of aggression. They were followed by a systematic refusal on the part of the Ottoman Government to accord to Italian enterprise in Tripolitania those advantages and rights which were conceded without difficulty to the traders of other nations. Under the new regime Italy hoped for much. She acclaimed the rise in power of the Young Turk party with warm and almost universal sympathy and waited patiently for the redress of grievances which had become intolerable, says Foreign Minister :—We continued to hope for the consolidation of the new government, in its acceptance of friendly counsels, in its repentance, and in its readiness to reciprocate a friendship which on our side had been extended even to the sacrifice of our own interests. But all was in vain. Every day the situation became more intolerable. Our patience was confronted at Constantinpole, either by a government lavish of soft words and promises never carried into effect, or by one which was without authority and impotent to impose obedience on its local officials—a government powerless to observe or to respect treaties or contracts—a government, in short, which, in the eyes of Italy, had failed to act up to its international obligations. The measure was at last full. The violent hostility of the Turkish Press, the repeated acts of obstruction and bad faith of the Ottoman authorities have ended by arousing and by wearying the public opinion, the Press, the Parliament, and the Government of Italy. The responsibility for this war must rest on those who for the last three years have daily sought to provoke us, and to create a spirit of hostility in the various provinces of the Turkish Empire, and especially in the Tripolitania, rendering the lives and positions of Italian subjects insecure, and constituting a serious menace to the peaceful development of trade in the Red Sea, and in our Eritrean possessions."

Such expressing Italian feeling we can scarcely anticipate that Italy will accept the assurance, now indirectly offered, that Turkey is prepared to grant economic concessions in Tripoli, or that she will agree to the evacuation of the country she has taken possession of. Italy holds the Young Turk party entirely responsible for the quarrel and its sequel and in accusing her of piratical seizure of the country, we have scarcely done Italy justice. In accepting the stories of Italian brutality in the conduct of the war we have been misled into doing many injustices to Italy. Her initial action was not one of hasty and unprovoked aggression, and if the evidence of outrageous treatment of wounded and prisoners and others were examined into, it would be found that Turkey's Arab troops were responsible for the bulk of them. The accusations of inhumanity against Italy have all been refuted whilst those brought against Turkish troops remain unchallenged Indeed, Mr. Richard Bagot, writing in the "Daily Telegraph," declared that so far as outrages against humanity and against all rules of civilised warfare are concerned, in the war in which Italy is now engaged, these have been perpetrated on an almost incredible scale—but not by Italians. His statement of Italy's grievances is so long—including murders, rapine, violation, assassination of Italian missionaries and a systematic refusal of the Ottoman Government to grant Italians the same privileges as other nations—that we cannot deny his assertion that Italy displayed more patience than any other European nation would have done. The facts render it all the more difficult for the Powers to mediate, especially as Turkey has laid down conditions which we doubt the Powers would even propose. If any satisfactory result of arbitration is to accrue both parties will have to agree to an unconditional reference. Without that initial agreement no good can come of negociation.

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THE "TITANIC" ENQUIRY. THE most striking point in the evidence, reported in yesterday's telegrams as having been given at the enquiry into the "Titanic" disaster, was the fact that the look-out men were not supplied with night-glasses. The keen sight of sailor men is proverbial, but there seems no reason why they should be expected to rely upon it unaided at night, any more than by day and we do not imagine that it would be found that the "Titanic" was unprovided with telescopes. Two witnesses, one of whom was an executive officer of the ship, have stated explicitly that had the look-out man been provided with glasses he would have been able to discern the berg in time to prevent a collision. This definite testimony will, we trust, be sufficient to secure the supply of such glasses in future, for even should the opinion of the two witnesses cited prove to be unfounded, a supply of night-glasses is a precaution which should obviously be taken. The look-out man concerned has made the statement that the ship carried night-glasses from Belfast to Southampton, but at Southampton the men were refused them. Should this be proved it will constitute a grave charge of neglect against the White Star line, and will be one of those points we hope into which the English Commission will enquire very closely. It is satisfactory to see that the steamship companies are taking up the question of boat accommodation with such promptitude. The P. and O. Company, the one in which passengers to and from the East are principally interested, has already informed the Board of Trade that the boats, which are provided on their ships, are sufficient for a full complement of passengers and crew. We trust that the remaining companies in the Eastern trade will very soon follow with similar assurances. The only other line trading in the East, which at present has been in communication with the Board of Trade is the Orient and this comes under a category which includes some half dozen, of firms, who have undertaken that they have already provided sufficient accommodation, or will do so at the earliest moment. Mr. Pittman's sensational story about the boat of which he was in charge will be received with surprise, for it is little in accord with the character of a British seaman. It is entirely opposed to the character of bravery, which hitherto has been attributed to both the dead and the survivors of the "Titanic," while all questions of bravery apart it would be a curious ship's officer, who in the first place would allow passengers to command his boat, and in the second would consent to the abandonment of twenty of his owners' passengers.

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WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT. THE Welsh Disestablishment Bill, of which we wrote at length the other day, has been introduced into the House of Commons. As we have stated before it is a measure for which there is no justification and no mandate. Mr. F. E. Smith exposed the injustice of the proposals a month ago and since then the Hon. W. Ormsby-Gore, a Welsh Unionist Member of Parliament, gives us some of its secret history. Of the thirty-five members of the Government who hold office and who issued election addresses, only three mentioned Welsh Disestablishment. There was clearly no demand for any promise. But, says the honourable member : "It has been introduced in this season for the same reason that it was introduced in the 1893-95 Parliament, as part of the Home Rule plot. The Government fear the loss of the militant Nonconformist energies and even of votes, unless a diversion can be created during the debates on Home Rule. The most determined opponents of Home Rule are the Nonconformists of Ireland and the Government dare not leave the field clear lest English and Welsh Nonconformists support their co-religionists in Ireland. "The reintroduction of Welsh Disestablishment is simply and solely a move on the political chess-board to fools-mate the Welsh Nonconformist voter—to prevent him moving against Home Rule." And that seems to be not far from the mark for there is no legitimate excuse for the spoliation of the Church in Wales.

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A CEYLON BREEZE. WE have had considerable trouble in India from time to time in dealing with the aspirations of some adherents of advanced political schools, and on occasion advanced politicians themselves have found places in the Chambers of our Legislative Councils. Fortunately, however, when they get there they are sufficiently self-controlled to observe the rules of debate and to respect the visible authorized representative of British power. It appears to be otherwise in Ceylon, untouched so far as we know by the nationalist movement, as an incident which occurred at the last meeting of the Governor's Council will go to show. The offender then was the Educated Ceylonese Member and in the course of a debate on the Excise Bill, because the Governor told him that certain questions he asked in his speech would be replied to later, he roundly charged the Governor with an act of mis-government. The *Times of Ceylon*, it is interesting to note, ascribes a great deal of the disrespect, exhibited by native members of the Ceylon Council towards "the outward and visible sign" of authority, "to the scant courtesy shown to the present administration" of the Island by the Colonial Office, the point being, we take it, that the Secretary for the Colonies has not moved as expeditiously in the matter of reforming the Legislative Council as European opinion in Ceylon appears to desire.

◆

THE WEATHER. MR. G. K. CHESTERTON has so deep and lasting affection for everything British that he once wrote that he would die for the British climate. Our readers in Bombay will probably agree when we say if he came to us by the next mail steamer he would die of the Indian weather, for although a few weeks ago blankets were in vogue all busy men now divide their time between work and denouncing the heat. But if we may trust to figures Bombay is not so badly treated after all. Yesterday at 8 a. m. we had a maximum registered for the preceding twenty-four hours of 92·4 and a minimum of 82·1. On the other hand in Akola with 108·2, Amraoti 106·8, Nagpur 106·6, Cawnpore with 106·2, and Allahabad 105·1, a demand must have been made on human patience that is almost impossible of compliance. It is interesting to note that the new capital registered 98·5, too, and that Karachi folk can boast of the lowest maximum on the record, namely, 86·0. Meanwhile, for our consolation, we may recall that for five minutes on one day last year Greenwich registered 101, and, we believe, Paris went one better, or worse, with 102.

THERE is a proposal to introduce electric power at Ludhiana.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Corporation to be held on May 2nd a letter will be read from Mr. Owen Dunn resigning his seat on the Corporation.

THE project of holding a Grand Exhibition of Japan in 1917, initiated by the Japanese Imperial Government, has been abandoned.

IT is announced that the Seamen's Union in England intends, in August, to start a campaign against the employment of lascars on British ships. These are said to number 3,000.

THE King of the Belgians has signed a decree dividing the territorial organisation of the Congo into twenty-two districts instead of twelve. The territorial organisation of the Katanga is regulated by a special decree.

THE newest Dreadnought cruiser for the German Navy was launched in mail week at Messrs. Blohn and Voss's yard, and christened the "Seydlitz," after the famous cavalry leader. The "Seydlitz" will displace 23,000 tons, and is designed for a speed of thirty knots. Her armament will consist of eight 14-in. and twelve 6-in. guns.

THE High Commissioner for New Zealand recently received the following telegram from his Government with regard to military training in New Zealand :—"The Territorial camps under the new scheme during March were very successful. Eight thousand men have now completed week's training and 2,000 are in camp. Twenty-five more camps will be held during April and May, and it is expected that 20,000 men will do a week's camp this year."

WITH reference to the despatch from Ottawa stating that Germany has approachrd Canada with a proposal for the conclusion of a reciprocity treaty, it is semi-officially stated that no official overtures of any kind have been made. The German Consul at Montreal has had conversations on the subject with prominent Canadians, which were in no way of a binding character. It cannot be said whether these informal conversations will lead to the commencement of formal *pourparlers.*

THE old royal yatch "Alberta," which was Queen Victoria's favourite vessel, and was used to convey Her Majesty's remains from Osborne to the mainland for the funeral was paid off at Portsmouth in mail week preliminary to being broken up. The "Alberta" was built nearly sixty years ago and has since completion been continuously in commission and at the disposal of the Royal Family whenever required. Since Queen Victoria's death it has not been so much in demand.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

The German Armament Bills.

BERLIN, APRIL 5.

THE German Armament Bills have now been laid before the Federal Council and made publicly known. They will be discussed in the Diet after its Easter Recess and undoubtedly are to be considered the weightiest proposal that will come before the new Diet during this session.

If we compare the new demands for the Army with those for the Navy, we see at the first glance that this time the lion's share falls to the Army. The new demands for the Army will cause twice as much expense as those for the Navy. It is to be kept in mind that since the great Reform of 1893, when the two years' service was introduced, the German Army has been only slightly increased, while for the Navy considerable augmentations commenced again in 1898 and have been continued by later programmes. In view of the strenuous efforts of the French to surpass the German Army in numerical strength, despite the population of that country being less than two-thirds of that of the German Empire, it has at last been considered imperative, that at least sparingly the numerical superiority of Germany ought to be taken advantage of.

By the new Bill the standing army will be increased by 29,000 men. This reinforcement will be principally disposed of in favour of the Infantry as the main force in war. At present there are still 32 Regiments that comprise only two batallions each ; fourteen of them will be provided with third batallions, while the remainder is to serve for filling up the rank and file and of the other regiments. Moreover every Regiment of Infantry will now receive its Machine-gun Company, while at present only every second Regiment was provided with that modern Annex. A great deal is also demanded for the Transport and Commissariat section, because this branch of the service has acquired a much more important position in modern warfare. That Aeroplanes figure so largely among the innovations, is a sign how carefully the administration of the Army considers the necessity of not allowing any other army to get a technical advantage over that of Germany.

But even after the carrying out of all these proposals, the percentage of recruits will remain behind that of France. Against 1·4 per cent of the population serving under colours in the latter country, Germany will be satisfied with rather less than one per cent. Thereby the advantage is gained. that the selection of the young men may be very rigid so as to exclude every individual not fully adequate to the hard strain of the service.

On the other hand the Navy Bill contains only a minimum of new warships. Altogether in six years only three battleships, two small cruisers and a number of submarine boats will be added to the Programme. But the principal point of the Navy Bill will be superior readiness at any moment. With this object in view three Squadrons will be constantly kept in commission on the high seas instead of two. Especially in autumn the third Squadron will play an important part, because the crews that have served their time are to be dismissed before the first of October, and the officers and midshipmen are newly distributed over the whole fleet on the first of October. Thus there was a certain weakness caused for the period of transition. In future the third Squadron will supply officers and men during that time of weakness, so that even then two-thirds of the ships in commission will be fully manned by experienced sailors. In summer all the three squadrons will always be ready to commence operations with their full equipment.

Taken together the two bills mean a substantial strengthening of Germany's preparedness for warlike complications, though these demands are considered very modest. A country that by a continual era of peace during the last forty years has proved its abhorrence of wars of aggression, may be credited with an equal disposition for the future. But its geographical position and the political constellations of the last ten years have proved the necessity to provide for the defence against sudden attacks by other powers. For this purpose the new Armament Bills are exclusively meant. There can be no doubt that they will be carried with a large majority, for the German Diet and the German nation are equally convinced of their necessity.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE GERMAN MORTGAGE BANKS FOR 1911.

In Germany, the supply of money on mortgages for real estate in the cities is the basis of a special branch of business conducted by limited companies. There are 36 large Mortgage Banks, mostly named after some Federal state or landscape or city, but in reality doing business in all towns of the German Empire. The economic solidarity of the Empire that is reflected in this development, also comes to light in the uniformity of the reports on business done in 1911.

The paid-up capital of these 36 companies amounts to an aggregate of 36 million pounds, having grown since the previous year by about £750,000. The increase of the Reserve funds was larger in proportion; for they amount now to 15 million pounds or 40·76 per cent. of the Capital paid-up, and have risen by one million pounds in the year under report. The outstanding mortgages of the 36 companies represent a total of 590 million pounds. It is counterbalanced by the indentures of the companies to the amount of 559 million pounds, so that there is a margin of 31 pounds as investment of the companies' own capital. Of this asset 2 1-3 millions have been added during the last year. The holders of the indentures received 20 4-5 million pounds by way of interest, while the companies' were entitled to 24 1-2 millions from their mortgages. Thus there was profit enough to pay a dividend of 8 1-2 per cent. on the paid-up capital.

In the last year the rate of interest paid by the debtors to the Companies was a trifle higher than in the previous year, viz., 4·34 per cent. against 4·22 in 1910. At a time when the bank rate stood so much higher and the 4 per cent. Government bonds were hardly above par that small rise was a great boon to the owners of real property who had to count with higher taxes and rates, with higher prices of building materials and rising wages. It was due to the competition of the Mortgage Banks with the Savings Banks, the Insurance Companies and the Foundations, that the interest on mortgages remained below 4 1-2 per cent. This result is all the more remarkable, because it was impossible for the mortgage banks to place new indentures below 4 per cent. of interest. But they refrained from returning to the 4 1-2 per cent. type, that would necessitate to demand 5 per cent. from their debtors. The sales by auction at the instigation of the banks did not surpass those of the previous year ; the instalments of interest due were even more regularly paid, so that there are smaller amount in arrear than in 1910. Evidently the rents of houses rose in proportion to the income of the officials and labourers. The landlords in the towns were in a position to shift their additional burdens on the shoulders of their leaseholders.

BOOM AT THE SWEDISH STOCK EXCHANGES.

Since the beginning of this year, an exceptional rise of all industrial shares was observable at the Swedish Stock Exchanges. The boom was most marked in the mining market, where within six weeks the quotations went up by one-third of their former standard. But other industrial scrip soon followed up. It was obvious that speculators expected impossible things. In order to make an end to these exaggerations, the Board of Directors of the Swedish Banking Association determined on March 18th, to appoint a Committee that should fix a limit up to which money was to be advanced on every kind of scrip. At the same time the discount rate was raised from 4 1-2 to 5 per cent. How promptly these two measures took effect is clear from the latest fall of prices. Within one week, iron shares fell from 827 to 748, Kopparberg shares from 526 to 475, Telephone shares from 640 to 598. Even now the quotations are higher than in January of this year. But rarely the good effect of a rise of the rate of discount and a limitation of credit for curbing wild speculation has been so manifest as in the latest fall of prices in Sweden.

BERLIN THEATRICALS.

The theatrical season is approaching its end. The "big guns" have not been brought forward ; the names of Hauptmann, Sudermann, Schnitzler did not appear on the new play bills of the season. Nevertheless the season has been more successful and entertaining than those of the few last years. Herr Reinhardt has been as enterprising as ever. In his own "German Theatre," he brought a new perorfmance of Shakespeare's "Much ado about nothing." These immortal comedies have certainly in some parts the style of improvisations and leave a great deal to the inspirations of the buffoon and posturemaster who is acting to the galleries. Plays that allow so much freedom to the stage manager are best adapted to the elaborate methods of Herr Reinhardt. He may lay stress on peculiarities and clever tricks, remodel scenes, without giving us the impression that there is an exaggeration or an unnecessary length. The decorations are tasteful, the rythm of acting lively and cheerful. Such a waggish court-crier as that given by Herr Wassmann is sure to be impressive on the other hand the happy couple Benedict and Beatrice, growing on us as the play goes on, were beautifully represented by Albert Bassermann and Else Heims. It was also an old play that was revived by Herr Reinhard in the "Western Theatre." Offenbach's parody "Beautyful Helen" is performed evening after evening with roaring applause. But there is also a critical opposition that finds this style overdone and more adapted to a Hudibrastic farce than to the highly spirited and witty travesty created by the poet and composer. Undoubtedly a great deal of these improvised buffooneries could well be missed. But there are so many pleasing and attractive features that we are inclined to pardon anything. Most charming is the scene in the third act ; the beach of Nauplia with a view of the sea ; inimitable and irresistible the acting of Max Pallenberg of Vienna as King Menelaos. It is Offenbach and Reinhardt combined that we are treated to. The fascinating music is perhaps a little too sedately played by an excellent band under the conductorship of Herr Oscar Fried. It seems, after all, as though a musician who made his fame by conducting the 9th sinfonia by Beethoven is not the proper man to do justice to the sparkling tunes of Offenbach's.

Of new pieces the greatest success was "The five Frankforters" by Robert Roessler. It is performed night for night in the Theatre of the Koniggratzer Strasse, as the former Hebbel Theatre is now styled. The five brothers Rothschild are returning to their mother, good old Gundula, in Frankfort, where a family connection with a reigning Duke is planned by one of them, but is abandoned in favour of a more suitable match with one of the brothers. The strength of the comedy is not its plot, but the fine characterisation of the five brothers and their venerable mother. The political atmosphere and social surroundings of those old days (about 1822) are well observed throughout the enjoyable three acts.

Immediately before the end of the season a new piece of a novel character is brought by the "Kleine Theatre." Its author is the Danish satirical poet Gustavus Wied and its title : "Dancing mice." There is no division into acts; but we get "twelve satirical scenes," each of 10 minutes duration and a tableau vivant in itself. It is the style of the kinematographic performances that is adopted for the real stage. One might give a separate title to each of these 12 scenes. For there is no connection between these parts except the symbolical trait, that dancing mice are running round and round like the spectators in real life. Probably the poet meant to compete with the kinematographic performances by adopting their style. We admire the originality of this idea but cannot see any principle of solid art in it.

L. ASCH.

THE NEW DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 24.

The statement which has recently appeared that certain officers have been nominated to the engineering staff for the permanent works for new Delhi is incorrect. Mr. Ward, and other officers, have been engaged in collecting information and affording assistance to experts from home who are now examining possible sites. These experts are expected in Simla next week after meeting the Viceroy at Delhi and their future programme will thereafter be arranged. Until they have seen Delhi in the monsoon period they cannot form more than a general opinion as to the possibilities which the areas now under examination offer for the building of the new capital. Sanitary considerations must bulk largely in any scheme that they draw up for healthy surroundings will be of paramount importance. Drainage, the water level, and the nature of the soil are points of as much concern as facilities for triumphs of architecture and town-planning.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 24.

Sanction has been accorded to the provision, during the year 1912-13, of the following additional broad gauge locomotive and rolling stock required for the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, viz, 3 mail engines (De Glehn Type), 2 mail engines (ordinary), 5 shunting engines (special type), 5 bogie composite 1st and 2nd class carriages, 10 bogie brake luggage and 3rd class carriages combined and 10 travelling oil van.

Baron Schroder left estate in the United Kingdom of the gross value of £673,651, the duties on which will amount to about £64,000.

The King has approved of the use of the title of "Honourable" throughout His Majesty's Dominions by Sir William Henry Beaumont, formerly Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Natal.

THE "TITANIC" DISASTER.

WASHINGTON COURT OF ENQUIRY.

Removal of Defects in British Liners.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON, APRIL 23.

At the enquiry into the "Titanic" disaster, to-day, Mr. Pittman, the third officer, said he left the "Titanic" in a boat carrying forty persons. He admitted that it might have held sixty. Cries of distress continued for an hour after the sinking of the liner, and he wanted to go to the rescue, but the passengers demurred and he yielded to them.

The look-out man in the crow's nest testified that he reported the presence of the iceberg shortly before the collision. Probably, he would have seen the berg with which they collided in time to prevent the collision if he had had glasses, but these were not provided.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

Continuing his evidence before the Senate Committee, Mr. Pittman said, immediately after the "Titanic" sank he heard four explosions like distant big guns, which he believed were due to the bulkheads and not the boilers. He did not hear cries of distress before the ship dived, but afterwards there was one long continuous moan lasting for an hour. He was not aware whether the watertight doors were closed, but they would have been useless in any case as the iceberg tore out the side of the ship. If the vessel had struck the berg head-on she would have been afloat to-day. When the collision occurred the "Titanic" was going at 21½ knots, the greatest speed throughout the trip. He thought it possible that searchlights, if they had been carried, would have revealed the proximity of icebergs.

A passenger, Major Peuchen of Toronto, said he was travelling with ten friends all of whom were drowned. After the collision he took Mr. Hays, of the Grand Trunk Railway, to see the ice which had fallen on deck and noticed the list. Mr. Hays said "It does not matter, this boat is unsinkable." When the boats were being lowered, Major Peuchen continued, the discipline was splendid, but he was surprised that more sailors were not at their posts. About a hundred stokers came up crowding the deck, but an officer drove them back like sheep.

Failure to sound an alarm after the collision accounted for the non-appearance of many women in time to take to the boats. He wondered why more men were not taken. None could live in that icy water for more than an hour. He was of opinion that if the men on the look-out had had glasses the ship might have been saved. He read a statement praising Captain Smith, but criticising the policy and methods of the Company.

Glasses for Look-outs.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 24.

During the enquiry of the Senate Committee into the "Titanic" disaster, a look-out man, named Fleet, said that when he saw the iceberg he sounded three bells and telephoned to the bridge. He got a prompt response, and although the ship did not stop she went to port. He said it was customary for the look-outs to have glasses. He had asked for them at Southampton, but an officer told him there were none for the look-out men. They had had glasses from Belfast to Southampton, but none from Southampton. When first seen, the berg was apparently the size of two large tables, but it got larger and was between fifty and sixty feet above water, when the ship struck. If he had had glasses he could have seen it soon enough to have got out of the way.

After yesterday's adjournment of the Committee, Mr. Ismay and Mr. Franklin urgently requested permission to return to New York, but the Committee declined.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Buxton said that sixteen of the leading lines had met at the Board of Trade and had intimated that they had already provided boat accommodation for all passengers, or would do so at the earliest possible moment.

The lines included the Union-Castle, the Royal Mail, the Orient, Bucknall's, the Shaw Savill and the Aberdeen.

He further announced that the P. and O. although not represented at the Board of Trade had informed him that they had already provided boat accommodation for all passengers and crew.

The "Titanic" fund is now over £170,000.

The Queen of Norway has given one hundred guineas.

BOSTON, APRIL 24.

The captain of the "California" says he was about twenty miles distant from the "Titanic," but that his wireless apparatus was not in working order, otherwise he might have saved all on board the "Titanic." About 10-30 p.m., he entered an immense ice-field and stopped his engines and awaited daylight.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

Enthusiastically Approved by the Nationalists.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

The Mansion House in Dublin was crammed to-day when the National Convention met. Four thousand people were unable to obtain admission. On the motion of Mr. Redmond, seconded by the Lord Mayor of Cork, the Home Rule Bill was approved amid a scene of enthusiasm lasting for several minutes.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Redmond made a feeling reference to the "Titanic" disaster and the Convention passed a resolution of sympathy, standing in silence.

Regarding the Bill, Mr Redmond characterised it as the greatest and most satisfactory ever offered to Ireland, and they would be a nation of fools if they did not accept it. He considered that the financial side was much better than in previous Bills. He favoured a nominated Senate.

In view of the experiences of the Colonies he wanted a Senate crowded with men who had hitherto been unsympathetic to the Nationalists, men with a great stake in the country, representative of literature and art.

OBITUARY.

Death of Dr. Livingstone's Daughter.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

The death is announced of Mrs. Livingstone Bruce, daughter of Dr. Livingstone, the famous African explorer.

WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT

Bill Introduced in the Commons.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 23.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. McKenna introduced the Welsh Disestablishment Bill.

He said there was a great similarity between this and Mr. Asquith's Bill in 1909. It had been proved beyond dispute that the Church in Wales included a small minority of the actively religious people of Wales. Consequently they could not claim to be a National Church. An enormous proportion of the Welsh members favoured the Bill. All ecclesiastical jurisdiction and law would be abolished from July 1st. After the passing of the Act, Commissioners would be appointed to receive the existing Church property and to distribute it.

The total income of the Church was £260,000. This would gradually be reduced to £180,000. Some of the endowments would be divided between the Welsh colleges, libraries and museums.

Mr. Lyttelton—(U., St. George's, Hanover Sq.), disagreed with Mr. McKenna's figures. He affirmed that the Church was the largest denomination in Wales, and he was afraid that it was because it was showing a great revival that its enemies had lifted their hands against it. Mr. McKenna had, in no wise, justified the measure, which he would inflexibly oppose.

Sir Brynmor Jones—(Lib., Swansea Dist.), said that the Bill would remove serious friction and promote an increased religious responsibility, and the greater happiness of the Welsh people.

Lord Robert Cecil—(Con., Hitchin) said that the Bill was purely destructive, and was prompted by envy and sectarianism. It would injure religion incalculably. The leaving of a certain fund to the Church was a concession not made in justice, but in fear. This attempt to buy off the Opposition would fail. Their principles were not for sale.

NEWS FROM DR. MAWSON.

Discoveries Made of High Importance.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

Despatches from Dr. Mawson's Antarctic Expedition indicate that the party have already made discoveries of high importance. Dr. Mawson has disproved the existence of Clairie Land and confirmed the existence of Termination Land. He has discovered numerous islets along the Great Barrier and charted much of the coast-line which was previously unknown. The "Aurora" will return to the Antarctic at the end of the year to bring back the Expedition.

COTTON GAMBLING.

Question Asked in the House of Commons.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

Replying to a question by Mr. Field (Nat., Dublin, St. Patrick's), regarding cotton gambling shops in Calcutta, Mr. Montagu referred the member to the statement made in the Legislative Council on February 26th, that legislation, with a view to its suppression, was being considered.

The Board of Trade was not, at present, prepared to promote an International Conference on cotton gambling.

THE CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Result of the Race

(BY SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The following is the result of the race in the City and Suburban :—

Chili II	1
Lonawand	2
Moscato	3

Betting :—20 to 1 Chili II ; 7 to 1 against Lonawand ; and 6 to 1 against Moscato.

The Story was a favourite, also Braxted.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The following is the result of the City and Suburban :—

Chili II	1
Lonawand	2
Moscato	3

Fourteen started.

Won by three-quarters of a length. Two lengths between the second and third.

Ultimus did not start.

Betting.—20 to 1 against Chili II, 7 to 1 against Lonawand and 6 to 1 against Moscato.

The Race.—Saint Nat was first to show up prominently and made the running to the straight where Bachelor's Hope went to the front. A furlong from home Chili II took command and won as stated.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

The following were the starters in the City and Suburban, with jockeys :—

The Story	Maher.
Mushroom	Rickaby.
Lonawand	F. Wootton.
St. Nat	Walter Griggs.
Braxted	Winter.
Eton Boy	Hewitt.
Anchora	Piper.
Moscato	Trigg.
Atmah	Whalley.
Bachelor's Hope	Donoghue.
Chili II	Huxley.
Sand Wort	Longhurst.
Wise Simon	Stokes.
Lance Chest	Ringstead.

The previous winners of the race since 1902, are as follows :—

1902......	First Principal, 5 years, 7st. 6lbs.
1903......	Brambilla, 3 years, 7st. 1lb.
1904......	Robert le Diable, 5 years. 8st. 2lbs.
1905......	Pharisee, 6 years, 8st. 5lbs.
1906......	Dean, Swift, 5 years, 7st. 11lbs.
1907......	Velocity, 5 years, 9st. 2lbs.
1908......	Dean Swift, aged, 8st. 12lbs.
1909......	White Eagle, 4 years, 8st. 7lbs.
1910......	Bachelor's Double, 4 years, 8st.
1911......	Mushroom, 3 years, 7st.

AGRICULTURE IN CEYLON.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

Mr. Lyne, Director of Agriculture in Portuguese East Africa, has been appointed Director of the new Agricultural Department in Ceylon.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, APRIL 24.

The P. and O. steamer "Arabia" has shipped gold to the value of £540,000 for India.

THE TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Definite Reply from the Porte to the Powers.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 23.

The Porte's reply to the Powers, is couched in moderate language. It expresses thanks for the offers of mediation, which it accepts conditionally on the maintenance of effective integral sovereign rights of Turkey and the Italian evacuation of Tripolitania. Any other solution, the Porte says, is impossible without disturbing the whole Empire. The Note concludes that Turkey is prepared to grant Italy economic concessions in Tripoli.

ROME, APRIL 24.

The Italians lost seven killed and 70 wounded in repulsing attacks on the 23rd inst. on their new positions in the Macabez Peninsula.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

A message from Reuter's correspondent at Cairo says that nothing is known there to corroborate the Italian report of the death of Enver Bey.

The Dardanelles.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 23.

A friendly Russian note points out that immediate danger in the Dardanelles is removed, and recommends the re-opening of the waters. It is believed that the Turkish Ministers, to-morrow, will decide to remove the mines.

THE MONGOLIAN REVOLT.

Russia Demands Autonomy for the Province.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

A message to the *Times* from St. Petersburg says that the intention of China to send delegates to Mongolia to treat with regard to the recognition of Chinese sovereignty is viewed with favour in official circles. Russia still adheres to the idea that Mongolia should be an autonomous province under Chinese suzerainty. It is believed that China will ultimately accept this formula. Russian money is finding its way into the Mongolian treasury in return for mining and other concessions.

CHINESE LOAN DISPUTE.

Objection to the Arrangement with Belgium.

PEKING, APRIL 24.

Tang-Shao-Yi has submitted to the Ministers of the "Four Nations" a statement explaining the position with regard to the Belgian loan, but the Ministers have renewed their protest and demand the cancellation of the loan to which demand Tang-Shao-Yi is apparently prepared to agree.

THE NEW INDIA LOAN.

Reported to be Under-subscribed.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

The three million sterling, Indian, three and a half per cent. loan is quoted at one-half discount. It is stated that the Underwriters are saddled with a considerable portion, the *Pall Mall Gazette* putting it at from 50 per cent. to 80 per cent., and the *Globe* at 25 per cent.

[The result of the issue is disappointing, but probably suggests that the period of easy money on European bourses is deferred. We do not think, however, that this comparatively unfortunate result will have any adverse effect on the prospective loan which the Government of India will offer locally, probably in July.]

AUSTRALIAN FORCES.

New Chief of Staff Appointed.

MELBOURNE, APRIL 24.

Brigadier-General Gordon has been appointed Chief of Staff of the Commonwealth Forces.

[Brig.-Genl. Joseph Maria Gordon, C. B., late of the Royal Artillery, has been commandant of the military forces of New South Wales since 1905. He was born in 1856, the fourth son of the late Charles Gordon of Ward House and Kildrummy Castle, Aberdeenshire. He saw active service in the Boer War, being mentioned in despatches and receiving the Queen's medal with three clasps. He has commanded the South Australian military forces, and from 1902—5 was in a similar command in Victoria.]

THE MADRAS DIOCESE.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

Replying to Mr. Hay-Morgan (Lib., Truro), Mr. Montagu said that the appointment of an Assistant Bishop for the Diocese of Madras had been recommended by the Government of India, and was now being considered. If the appointment were sanctioned, no part of the new Bishop's remuneration would come on Government funds.

[The Bishop of Madras nominated to the Government an Indian clergyman, the Rev. V. S. Azariah, who will be the first Indian to be raised to such a position in the Anglican Church. Mr. Azariah has a long record of work in Madras, and the Indian Christian community has already expressed gratification at the choice of one of their number.]

POWDER MAGAZINE EXPLOSION

Seven Persons Killed and Limbs Blown away.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, APRIL 24.

The *Morning Post* publishes the following :—"A serious explosion took place in the powder magazine in the Delhi Fort at 11 this morning. Eight khalasis were working under the direction of a Staff Sergt. cleaning old shells. One of these shells burst, an explosion took place in the magazine killing five Indians outright. Their limbs were scattered all over the Fort compound the Staff Sergt. and another Indian died a few minutes later in hospital from injuries received. The remaining men had gone out about two minutes before the explosion occurred and so escaped. The Municipal Fire Brigade was summoned and did good service. Col. Cole, Major Beadon and Mr. Hadlow and the police arrived on the scene shortly afterwards and did all they could to put out the fire, which was extinguished by two o'clock.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

PRINCIPLE OF VOLUNTARY TAXATION.

The eagerness of Mahomedans to come up to their Hindu neighbours in education is beyond praise. The Moslem University will soon be an accomplished fact, as the funds that have been collected have nearly approached the requisite amount, fixed by Government before a charter may be granted. The Government have been generally sympathetic and helpful in promoting education among the community. The backwardness of the Moslems of Sind is a notorious and lamentable fact, and a Bill has been introduced to levy a cess from the Musalman land-holders in the province for providing their co-religionists with special educational facilities. I am afraid I cannot see my way to support the measure on general grounds of State policy. If the principle were accepted, enabling a particular community or class in India to employ the Government as an agency for the fulfilment of any object designed for its own benefit, there is a danger of its resulting in invidious distinctions and inequalities of treatment which must be strongly deprecated; and nowhere would the objections to such a course be stronger or more overwhelming than they would be in the conditions of the Government of India with its diverse and heterogeneous millions. In its operation this principle would conflict with the policy of treating all alike. Taxation, in its incidence, should admit of no racial distinction, and this argument is not affected in the least by the circumstance of the interested parties volunteering the payment of a tax. The policy of equal treatment, having its foundation in wisdom and justice is an essential for the purpose of holding India together, and as this cohesion is only possible under the British rule, it affords about the strongest justification of this rule for the good of the country. It should not, therefore, be open to a particular section of the population to tax themselves in the pursuit of a special advantage, requiring the Government to administer the funds, and expecting to derive, in addition, such incidental benefits as the resources of the State will allow. Let me give an illustration to elucidate my arguments. Supposing there are Hindu and Mahomedan cultivators within an irrigated area, and supposing the Hindus offer to pay a special contribution, in addition to the customary irrigation dues levied from all, for a proportionate increase in the supply of water to their fields, the Government will have no difficulty in vetoing the proposal at once. Special legislation is only admissible, where it relates to some social custom or usage of a particular class, and where, as affecting that class alone, it does not concern the rest of the population. But the proposed legislation does not fall under this category. Education being a matter of universal concern, does not warrant the provision of special facilities, although they are to be paid for. It would be a departure, which might prove dangerous, from the homogeniety and uniformity of principle, which should be paramount and imperative in the administration of India. Supposing the proposal were accepted, the Government will be expected to render an account of their administration to the parties concerned, thus rendering themselves liable to criticisms, on the one hand, that the cess-payers were not receiving an adequate return for their money, and on the other of giving them more than they had paid for. A special enactment of this character will make for difference and division, which it is the interest of all parties to avoid.

THE ONLY WAY.

I SYMPATHIZE with the condition of the Mahomedans of Sind, and I perfectly recognize that education and enlightenment will provide them with the only means of advancement. Special favours will give, no doubt, a temporary advantage, but they will not go far as affecting the permanent well-being of the entire community and in so far as they are not fair to the other communities they are objectionable. I appreciate the public spirit of the zemindars of Sind, who are prepared to subject themselves to a voluntary tax. If they are sincere in their desire and are really unanimous, there is no particular reason for them to bind themselves by a statute. They may make their contribution to an agency appointed by themselves for the purpose of carrying out their object, receiving such aid and facilities from Government as may be properly extended to them.

MAHOMEDANS AND STATE PATRONAGE

The Mahomedans will assuredly arrive at a stage at which they will cease begging for favours under various pretexts. But the time is not yet. The London Moslem League has submitted a petition to the Secretary of State "praying for a proportional enjoyment of political rights and State patronage." Its members are evidently alarmed at the prospect of provincial autonomy foreshadowed in the epoch-making despatch of the Government of India, and in view of this contingency they declare that "it is essential at this stage to have the rights of the Musalmans to share proportionately in these developments placed upon a firm and acknowledged basis, rather than leave the principle for settlement at a future time at the risk of constant friction and strife." If I correctly interpret the meaning of the memorialists, they are afraid that when the people will have greater political power as the result of autonomy, the Hindus, by virtue of their superior numbers in many places, and their superior education in all, will try to aggrandise themselves at the expense of their neighbours. The League is much too premature in its apprehensions, while the kind of autonomy obviously contemplated by it is still in the remote future, and while even a provisional scheme has not yet been formulated. It may be sure that when the time comes, proper safeguards will be provided, in order that no injustice may be suffered by the Mahomedans. But when it asks for State patronage on a proportional basis, it is not possible, in fairness, to support its claim. The mechanical principle of "the rule of three," applied to the public service, must detract from its efficiency. What if the Depressed Classes appealed on the same basis for State patronage ? Of all communities in India the Mahomedans have the least reason to fear that their claims, considered purely on their merits, will ever be overlooked by the authorities.

EUROPEANS AND EDUCATION.

I AM so strongly in favour of stern equality and rigid impartiality that I find myself unable to concur in the opinion expressed by H. E. Sir George Clarke, the other day, advocating compulsory education for the Domiciled Europeans and Eurasians. It is obviously surprising as coming after the emphatic pronouncement of the Bombay Government against the introduction of compulsory education in India. I quite agree with his Excellency that it is desirable for the maintenance of prestige that the white man should not make a sorry figure in sight of the native population. But it is scarcely fair, on this ground, to provide them, at the expense of the general tax-payer, with facilities and opportunities which are denied to the children of the soil. They must take their chance with the rest. A fair field and no favour,—this should be the guiding principle for all, without distinction. And to talk of compulsory education for the Domiciled Europeans implies a reflection on the community, which, I am sure, is not merited by them, as a class. It would seem to show that they are not keenly alive to the advantages of education. It is true, however, that Europeans and Eurasians in India do not go in for higher education to which the Indians have taken with so much eagerness. Sometime back, Sir Louis Dane, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, advised them to cultivate the virtue of self-help, pointing out that the best means of attaining the object was to receive collegiate education. At present, comparatively few of their lads go in even for the Matriculation. They usually seek employment after going through their school course, and it is no wonder that many of them should have to pass their life in a very humble sphere. It is a pleasure to notice that this community, too, has come lately under the spell of the general awakening :—A big fund for the improvement of their education has been collected in England, and efforts are being made to secure substantial aid from Government. The wider the diffusion of knowledge among all classes and races in India, the better will it be for the unity and harmony of the Commonwealth. The country will be so much the gainer in consequence of universal progress.

DION.

MADRAS MUNICIPALITY.

Member Raises a Question of Nepotism.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 24.

Two meetings of the Madras Corporation were held yesterday, one the ordinary monthly general meeting and the other a special meeting called upon by the requisition of ten Commissioners over the question of free supply of water to Triplicane Tank. This was passed by a narrow majority, but the president, in bringing the debate on the subject to a close, frankly stated that he would make the supply only on two distinct considerations, namely, that the water could be spared and that the tank must be kept in a sanitary condition.

A resolution which raised a storm was that of which the Mr. G. A. Natesan had given notice on the question of the employment of relatives of the Commissioners in the Corporation. Some of the Commissioners complained of the conduct of Mr. Natesan in moving his resolution, having his say on the subject and then withdrawing the resolution.

MADRAS, APRIL 24.

With reference to yesterday's meeting of the Madrass Corporation Mr. G. A. Natesan published an explanation of the procedure he adopted in having made a speech in favour of his resolution regarding the employment of relations of Commissioners in the service of the Corporation and having it withdrawn, He maintains that he had every right to speak in favour of the resolution of which he had given notice and still not press it for discussion by getting it seconded if the object with which he had given the notice of resolution had been fulfilled. He now gives notice that at the next meeting he will move that in the interests of efficient and independent administration it is undesirable that in future the relations of Commissioners should be employed in the service of the Corporation and the Corporation is further of opinion that no Commissioner ought to recommend any relation of his to the executive.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

Constitution of General Committee Disputed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 24.

At the High Court this morning Messrs. B. C. Mitter and N. C. Sen applied on behalf of Mr. A. C Banerjee, a Commissioner of the Calcutta Corporation, for a rule on the chairman and the General Committee of the Corporation to show cause why the chairman should not convene a proper meeting of the Commissioners for the purpose of electing eight members of the General Committee; why he should not proceed according to law; why the present eight members of the General Committee should not be directed to refrain from sitting on or taking any part in the proceedings of the General Committee and why the chairman should not be directed to refrain form convening any meeting of the General Committee which had been illegally constituted.

Mr Justice Fletcher remarked that the question was merely the construction placed on the meaning of Section 45 of the Specific Relief Act and issued a rule returnable next Monday.

THE ROAD TO ISPAHAN.

In a State of Absolute Insecurity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 24.

The *Pioneer's* Shiraz correspondent wrote on the 29th of March:—"The Ispahan road has reverted to its former state of absolute insecurity. A large caravan was plundered about six weeks ago and stores for the squadron of the C. I. H. at Ispahan were looted, as well as a large number of packages belonging to an English firm here. Freight rates rose to Rs. 60 per mule for the journey, the normal rate being a quarter of that sum and now no transport owners will risk their animals at all so that Ispahan is absolutely cut off from the south. Fortunately, Mr Knox, the late Consul here, with Major Capper going up to join his squadron at Ispahan, managed to get through safely."

OUTBREAK IN KHOST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 24.

News of the outbreak in Khost, says the *Pioneer*, should serve to hasten the Amir's departure from Jellalabad, for there must be activity in Kabul in connexion with the sending of the punitive expedition against the Mangals and Jadrans. It is reported that Nasrullah Khan is to conduct the operations, and in that case they should be carried out thoroughly for the Sardar is a man of action.

OUR HOT WATER SPRINGS.

Important Investigation to be Conducted.

A telegram from our correspondent at Karachi states that the Rev. Father Sierp, Principal and Professor of Natural Science, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, has been deputed by the Government of Bombay to investigate the mineral properties of various hot springs in the Bombay Presidency including Sind. The Father paid a visit to the famous springs at Pir Mangho, ten miles from Karachi, last week and has proceeded to Laki on the North Western Railway line to visit the hot spring there.

The hot water springs which Father Sierp is to investigate have long been famous, those of Pir Mangho—or Mugger Peer as they are familiarly known in the district—being the most important : others are to be found in the Gadap Valley, and between that place and Wagodar Bandar, the latter about sixteen miles from Karachi, and situate on the Gharo Creek.

The Pir Mango springs are about six or seven miles north of Karachi, among some very barren and rocky hills, and, as a matter of fact, are the only points in the neighbourhood worth visiting. They may be approached through an irregular rocky ravine having every appearance of being the bed of a large torrent during the rains. Then come several small valleys bounded by long narrow ridges or detached hills.

The valley of Pir Mangho is surrounded by hills 700 or 800 feet high, of red sandstone between which glimpses are occasionally obtained of the level plains beyond, but at the upper extremity it stretches away in high undulating ground far to the northward. An extensive grove of date and other trees occupies the centre of the plain and on the western side there is another above which is seen the cupola of a small white mosque erected on a rocky eminence. The spring gushes out in a small stream from among the roots of a picturesque clump of date trees covering the extremity of a rocky knoll of limestone about 30 feet high and falls into a small natural basin whence it escapes in numerous rills to gardens adjacent.

A MILK-WHITE SPRING.

The name of this spring is Kisti, but it was formerly called Kirkund or the milk tank from the color of the water which is milk white which is no doubt due to the fact that it flowed over a bed of chalk. The liquid is now colourless and perfectly pure to the taste, having no perceptible flavour of any kind, but as the stones in some of the rivulets are encrusted with a soft substance of a dark reddish brown colouring, the water probably contains a small quantity of iron. The water is so warm that one can scarcely bear to dip one's hand in it, the temperature registering 133 degrees. The natives say it cures every disease and they not only bathe in it whenever they have an opportunity, but also drink it in large quantities. They believe that all the springs in the valley owe their existence to Lal Shahbaz, the celebrated saint of Sehwon, who in order to make the spot holy, commanded them to burst forth from the rocks. Alligators are found in the vicinity of the springs. On the western side of the valley is a small swamp enclosed in a belt of lofty trees which has evidently been formed by the superfluous waters of the spring close by. The swamp is dotted with small islets and swarms with alligators. One of these dominates the rest and holds aloof from them so that he is disignated by the natives of the district as "the Chief."

A HINDU-MOSLEM SHRINE.

The mosque above mentioned is dedicated to Pir Haji Mangho who is esteemed a saint both by Hindus and Mahomedans and is held in such veneration in Sind that numbers of bodies are yearly brought to his shrine from great distances, for interment. On the side of the rock looking towards the alligators' pool the perpendicular face of the cliff is covered with a coating of smooth "chunam," and from the lower part the principal spring gushes forth through a small fissure. The water is received in two stone reservoirs and then escapes through several outlets to the swamp below. In parts of the spring the water is warm and a few yards away quite cold. Crossing the valley one comes to the salt spring which is situated on the eastern side at the base of a narrow ridge of sandstone about 600 feet high. The water is extremely salty, and, after forming two or three small pools, escapes through an opening in the ridge and is absorbed in the sandy plain on the other side.

A fairly constructed road leads from Karachi to Mugger Peer and thence a rough track leads in a westerly direction to the Habb river and another north to Shah Bilawal in the Province of Las. There is a Government dharamsala at Mugger Peer, and a small bungalow erected by a Parsi where visitors can reside. The alligators which abound are quite different from the "gharial" or long-snouted kind which are found in the Indus.

At Laki, a town situated a short distance south of Schwan, close to the west bank of the Indus and adjacent to the entrance to the Lake Pass, there is another spring of sulphurous water, having a temperature ranging from about 102 to 124 degrees Fahrenheit. It flows from the base of a calcarious precipice, about 600 feet high, known as the Dhara hill. The spring, popularly known as the "Dhara Tirth," is much frequented by persons suffering from skin diseases and rheumatism. Some years ago it was cleared out and bathing cisterns were erected.

TORNADO IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, APRIL 24.

At 6-30 a.m., yesterday, an entire composition coach of No. 3 up-passenger train of seventeen coaches was capsized by a tornado just outside Kaoraid station. The passengers and train staff escaped without injury. Passengers and other traffic of four trains were transhipped during the day. Through communication was restored at 5 p. m., and trains are now running through.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 24.

A severe storm swept over Eastern Bengal on Monday evening. News of destruction and loss has reached here from Dacca, Mymensingh and Rungpur. At Dacca, a passenger train was capsized, but no loss of life is reported. At Kakina Raj, the kutchery and other buildings were completely destroyed. Many trees were blown down and loss to standing crops was tremendous.

RANGOON, APRIL 24.

Another severe storm passed over Myitkyina on Monday doing more damage to buildings than the first loss, and damage to both Government and private property is very extensive.

NEW ASIATIC BOAT'S LUCK.

"Risaldar's" Bows Stoved in at Suez.

THE Asiatic Steam Navigation Company's new steamer "Risaldar," shortly due in Calcutta, is reported by the "Englishman" to have been seriously damaged as the result of a collision with the "Clan Mackinnon" at Suez.

From the meagre details received by Messrs Turner, Morrison and Co., the Company's Agents, it appears that the collision occurred in the Suez anchorage as the "Clan Mackinnon" was approaching the canal homeward bound with a cargo of rice from Rangoon. The Risaldar's bows were stove in and the vessel had to put in to Suez for temporary repairs to enable her to reach Calcutta where she will be detained to be completely overhauled.

The "Risaldar" is a new vessel of 4,911 tons and was built by Charles Connell and Co. at Glasgow for the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company's coasting service. This is her first trip.

A Press communique states :—Communication between Calcutta and Burma by the Arakan route was again interrupted for some hours yesterday afternoon and evening the locality of the break being between Manikganj and Rajbari."

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Mr. E. F. Handcock has been nominated to the paid chairmanship of the Ootacamund municipality.

Bombay golfers, who visit Southern India will be interested to learn that new golf links have been opened in connection with the Cadite Factory Institute at Aruvankadu, near Ootacamund.

A Straits paper stated on April 15th, "Water will probably be let into the new graving dock. Singapore, at the end of this week."

The "Pioneer" says: The Imperial Copyright Act which applies to India as well as to the United Kingdom, the Crown Colonies, etc., will come into force in this country on the 1st of July.

On Monday last, at Ootacamund, Mr. E. W Leigh, I.C.S., Collector and District Magistrate, presented the sanad of Rai Sahib to Mr. K. Krishna Shastri, B.A., Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphi and the certificate of honour to Mr. S. Soomer Sait.

Sarat Kumar Singh, Sub-Inspector, has been arraigned in the Court of the City Magistrate at Amritsar, for an alleged assault on a Mr. Pears at a local Hindu hotel near the railway station. It is said that Mr. Pears was assaulted by Sarat Singh for remonstrating.

The special committee of the Calcutta Corporation has resolved that the widow of Dr. P. R. Roy be given Rs. 12,000. Dr. Roy was a district health officer who died from plague contracted in the discharge of his duties during the recent Churamoni Yoga at Kalighat.

The Administrator of Mahe has opened a local branch of the fund which the Governor of Pondicherry has stated for collecting public subscriptions in aid of the Aeroplane Corps, towards which the French people are generously contributing.

The "Leader" (Allahabad) announces that Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya is standing as a candidate for election to the United Provinces Imperial Legislative Council by the non-official members. Pundit Motilal Nehru is standing for election to the Council by the Municipal and District Boards of the Allahabad division, and Munshi Iswar Saran by the Municipal and District Boards of the Gorakhpur division.

The slips and breaches which recently occurred on the Nilgiri Railway owing to the unprecedentedly heavy rainfall at Coonoor and below, have now been repaired, and trains are running through. The Railway authorities are to be congratulated on the rapidity with which these slips and breaches have been repaired and inconvenience to the public thereby reduced to a minimum.

Mr. Louis Leopold Dreyfus, of Paris, senior partner of Messrs. Louis Dreyfus, and Co., Bombay, has been honoured by the resident of the French Republic by being created Commander of the Legion of Honour. His Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, has conferred upon him the Order of St. Anne (Sancta Anna) and has appointed him a Commander of this Order.

Mr. Goading will again represent the Government solicitor at Simla this season and is expected to arrive there early next month. Presumably, with the change of capital, a representative of the Government solicitor will also be required at Delhi, when the Government of India assemble there. Hitherto he has been represented at Simla only during the absence of the Government from Calcutta.

Further supplies of King George stamps for Indian postage and revenue purposes have been received and placed on sale to the public. They are of various denomination, including the popular half anna stamp. A larger and thicker post-card is also being introduced and an improved envelope for registration purposes.

The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company has declared a dividend of 10s. per cent., in addition to the guaranteed dividend at the rate of 3 1-2 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st July. The distribution in July will thus be £2 5s. per cent. less tax, making a total dividend for the year of £4 5s. per cent.

A short time ago a tribal gathering was reported to have collected in the vicinity of Lingah. The latest reports state that this gathering of tribesmen has been dispersing for some time and the small reinforcements to the Consular Guard at Lingah, which were ordered on account of the above gathering, are now being withdrawn.

Out of the large Committee appointed at the Annual Meeting of the Planters' Association of Ceylon in February last, in connection with the labour problem, seven have been nominated to meet the Colombo Agents. To the seven were to be added the Hon'ble Mr. E. Rosling and the Chairman of the C.P.A., and they were to meet in Colombo on Saturday.

A murder case from Nawalapitiya, in Ceylon, on the 18th instant, which was heard before Mr. Justice Wood Renton, had a sensational ending when, in spite of the incriminating evidence against him in the lower Court, the accused was acquitted. Four Headmen, were then called before the Judge, who told them that their conduct was most reprehensible and they were sentenced each to three months' for perjury. His Lordship told three officials who had given evidence are to be also charged with perjury.

There is to be a separate Conservatorship of Forests in Behar and Orissa, and Mr. Forteach, Deputy Conservator, Burma, has been appointed to act in the new post. Assam, as a Chief Commissionership, will have as Conservator Mr. Monro, the Second Conservator, Mr. Carter, having proceeded Home on leave. The Hazara Forest Division, hitherto under the Conservator of Forests, Punjab, has been formed into a separate charge directly under the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

The Baroda correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes:—"H. H. the Maharajah and family are now preparing to depart for the hills around Mahableshwar, but the date of departure is not yet known. There are rumours afloat as to the matrimonial intentions of the family in regard to the Princess Indirarajah, but the subject is strictly taboo in the native town and so far it is certain that nothing has been definitely settled . . . Mr. Samratrao, it is now very generally understood, will be the next Dewan, succeeding the officiating incumbent, Mr. B. L. Gupta, I. C. S., retired, but it is not known when he is expected to assume office. As is well-known, he is an officer with a distinguished record covering many years in various parts of India."

Some restriction appears to be necessary writes a correspondent of the "Madras Mail," in the preparation of potash crackers and other explosives and fireworks, which, it would seem, can now be manufactured by anybody and everybody little children not excluded. The result is that during festivals, when there is a great demand for explosives and fireworks, accidents not seldom fatal, are of ordinary occurrence. In connection with the recent Vishu festival, several mishaps occurred. In one case at Kollengode a Chetty and his daughter died of severe injuries resulting from an explosion while they were mixing potash and other combustible substances.

A correspondent of the "Kerala Sanchari" (Calicut), mentions the interesting fact that certain copper coins, devoid of inscriptions or emblems and pertaining probably to the Hindu or Mahomedan periods, are still in circulation in parts of the Ponnani Taluq of this District, and nowhere else. There are two sets of these coins, each set being divided into what are known locally as half cash, one cash, and "pyas" their exchange values being respectively one, two and four pice. They are, of course, not received at the Treasuries or Public Offices, but are said to be freely exchanged among the natives of the Taluq

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

Press Opinion on the Depate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 24.

The *Pioneer*, commenting on the India Bill says:—"The debate as it was bound to be was somewhat a tame affair. It could hardly in fact be called a debate at all after all whether the new policy is or is not like the old, as regard moving nationalities about it is of very little consequence to us in India. The main thing is that the new provinces of United Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam have come into being, the transfer of the Government of India to Delhi is being arranged for the next cold weather and it is no earthly use quarrelling over what is and has to be."

CALCUTTA, APRIL 24.

Commenting on the Indian Bill debate, the *Statesman* declares:—"It revealed that great assembly at its worst. Droll ignorance shown in the statement made by Mr. Montagu and others would convulse the Indian audience with laughter. The so-called debate was virtually a monologue of Mr. Montagu who said what he pleased without much fear of contradiction. It is scarcely necessary to deal seriously with his defence of Lord Crewe and Lord Hardinge."

The *Statesman* concludes by alluding to the forthcoming meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and hopes it will send deputations to England since the only method of bringing the Government of India to reason is to place the case before the House of Commons and the British public.

The *Englishman* declares that blight which is usual in the discussion of Indian affairs seems to have fallen on the house and the Opposition on the whole acquiesced weakly in some very reasonable statements of Mr. Montagu. The Government of India Bill has been permitted to pass its second reading in a spirit of indolence and ignorance."

The *Indian Daily News* concludes:—"Mr. Montagu was well within the mark in saying that the policy met with genoral acceptance in this country. The debate was chiefly notable for Mr. Montagu's brilliant defence of the authors of the change and of the statesmanlike policy they represent."

The Indian Press here do not comment.

MADRAS, APRIL 24.

The *Indian Patriot*, commenting on the Bill writes:—"The bogey of expenditure is invoked only as a substitute for other objections which are wanting and for the rest there is nothing but the familiar cry of concession to agitation. All who have eyes to see and ears to hear know what an immense popular satisfaction His Majesty's announcement has created throughout India and how much of anxiety that was felt a short time ago been removed."

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 24.

The *Leader* writes:—"The people of the United Provinces do want an Executive Council, but because there has been delay in their getting it they certainly do not desire that the people of Behar and Orissa should be deprived of their just due. The establishment of an Executive Council in Behar and Orissa is rather welcomed by them because they themselves are likely to get the council sooner by reason of the step taken in the neighbouring provinces. Such comments as the *Daily News* has made would be appropriate in the *Daily Mail*, but are utterly out of place in a radical organ which has been so friendly to Indian aspirations.

BANGALORE ASSAULT-AT-ARMS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, APRIL 24.

In making certain alterations and additions to last year's central assault-at-arms rules, the executive committee to-day announce that there will be a best man-at-arms competition for mounted units of the British and Indian armies and a best regiment-at-arms event (dismounted) to include officers (British and Indian) to be selected from the prize-winners of the greatest number of open events with arms. In all open events mounted and dismounted men may compete.

Twelve members of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers fired at Hebbal this morning for divisional and provincial medals the first half-dozen scores being as follows:—

Color-Sergt. Tremenhere 28; Vol. Kingsley 26; Corpl. Gover 26; Corpl. Ramble 23; Vol. Webster 23, and Color-Sergt. Hayes 22.

The distances were 100, 200 and 400 yards with five head and shoulder targets at first distance, one disappearing target at second and five falling plates at third.

RANGOON MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

Designs for New Buildings Called.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 24.

The Rangoon Municipality invite architects to enter into competition for the designing and supervising of buildings of the new Municipal Office. Honorariums of £300, £200 and £100 respectively will be paid to three architects whom the Chief Engineer may select in the order of merit.

SEPARATION OF BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 24.

An article was published in the *Englishman* recently on the question of the separatiou of Burma and India in the course of which it was said that Sir Thirkell White, former Lieutenant Governor of Burma, recently supported the view that connection with India was disadvantageous to Burma. Sir Herbert White writes asking the *Rangoon Gazette* to contradict the statement that he has started off in sympathy with the movement in England to place Burma under the Colonial Office and to make it known that he is not even aware of any movement of the kind, that he has expressed no opinion on the subject, and that as a matter of fact he has no desire that Burma should be placed under the Colonial Office or under any office other than the India Office.

FIGHT WITH DACOITS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 24.

The *Punjabee* reports some fifteen armed Pathans attacked the village of Nila in the Jhelum district and left off firecrackers to frighten the villagers. Hindus came out and in a desperate fight two dacoits were killed and a Sikh villager wounded. No capture was made.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Prize Distribution in Bombay.

A VERY pleasant and largely attended gathering was held in the Bombay Town Hall last evening, when the local companies of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, viz., Co.'s Nos. 1 and 2, and the Electrical Engineering Company had their annual prize distribution. The decorations of the hall were both liberal and effective, the ceiling, pillars and walls being plentifully hung with flags and banners, while palms and other plants were frequently interspersed. There was a very large attendance of members of the Corps, while an almost equal number of visitors of all ranks from other corps in the city were present together with a great many ladies. These were interested spectators of the prize distribution and afterwards joined in a successful and enjoyable dance.

Major Hawes, Commandant of the Corps, was in the chair, while the prizes were presented by Col. Vincent, acting O. C., R. G. A., Bombay, representing Col. Walton, who was prevented by his absence from the station from performing that function. Other officers, who were present, were Major Dobbs, Major Cumming and Capt. MacIvor of the Staff, Bombay Brigade, Major Boughton Chambers, Captain Lambert, Captain Goldsmith, and Lieut. Leach, with Capt. and Adjutant Cudlip, all of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, and Capt. the Hon'ble A. Hill-Trevor, at present of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, but who is to be the new commandant of the B. V. A.

Major Hawes, opening the proceedings, said:—

The strength of the Corps at the end of the season, 1911-12, was 314, as compared with 319 at the end of 1910-11, but there was an increase of 22 in the number of efficients, there being 277 at the end of the past season as compared with 255 at the end of 1910-11. The number of new members enrolled was in excess of that of the previous year, and the number struck off for various reasons was also in excess. The reason for a greater number being struck off this year is due to members leaving the station, especially in the case of No. 4 Company. I am glad to say the general efficiency of the Corps has continued to improve in every way. The attendance at parades has been very good throughout the year, and although absent myself during the season, I hear that all ranks displayed great keenness and gave the Commanding Officer every support.

The annual Camp was very well attended and a larger number than usual were present. All the competitions were keenly contested, the number of teams competing being above the average. There was a very marked improvement in our most important work viz: gun drill and fire discipline; and in the service company practice, two detachments in particular were very good, and received well merited praise from the Officer Commanding the R. G. A. The actual results of the practice were, I regret to say, disappointing, but those who were present know that our luck on that occasion was conspicuous by its absence. We hoped to have won the Gwalior Cup, but I regret to say we did not, but I feel sure that every one will do his utmost to make certain of it next year.

The Musketry still continues to show improvement, and during the past season 286 out of a possible 314 (91 per cent.) fired their course and qualified as second class shots, the only qualification possible for Artillery Volunteers. The entries for the Matches in the Annual Rifle Meeting were larger than usual, and the members of No. 3 Company won prizes to the value of over Rs. 300 in the Poona Divisional Rifle Meeting. The E. E. Company still continues to maintain its high state of efficiency. Last season in addition to running the lights for six successive all night runs, the members of this company had sole charge of the search-light engine and dynamo in the Exhibition of Old Bombay, and kept the lights going for two months.

A NEW COMMANDER.

The Corps had the honour of lining the streets in conjunction with the other troops in the Brigade on the occasion of the arrival and departure of Their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress. The Corps sent a contingent of one sergeant and six gunners to Delhi, where from all accounts they acquitted themselves with great credit. Five Durbar medals have been given to the Corps, three for selected members of the Contingent and two for an officer and volunteer who paraded in Bombay.

The Corps Sports Club still continues to flourish and had a very successful cricket season and I hope playing members will help to keep it going this year.

As you all know, Lt.-Col. Leslie has resigned the command of the Corps owing to his not again returning to this country. His period as C. O. was only too short, but while he was in command we all know what a keen personal interest he took in the welfare and efficiency of the Corps. Before many weeks we hope to have our new Command gazetted. Captain the Hon'ble A. Hill-Trevor has been offered and has accepted the command, and I am sure I can say that we shall all welcome him as our C.O. and that the corps will be the gainer in being commanded by this very keen and efficient officer.

On behalf of myself and every member of the corps I should like to take this opportunity of thanking Col. Vincent and the other officers of the Royal Artillery for all the help and assistance they have been kind enough to give us during the last season. Everything that was possible to be done in the way of giving advice, assistance and encouragement was done by them, and members of the Corps know that the Instructor in Gunnery gave us a most interesting and instructive lecture on fire control and we hope during the monsoon he will be kind enough to hold similar lectures and, if possible, practically instruct officers and specialists in the R. A. lecture room. Our thanks are due to the Permanent Staff for their never-failing energies in instructing, helping and making arrangements for our comfort. To the officers commanding the Royal Warwickshire Regiment and the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers for placing their ranges at our disposal, and to the editors of the local papers for printing our regimental orders free of charge and to those gentlemen and firms, who have so kindly given prizes.

Before concluding, I should like to take the opportunity of personally thanking our most energetic and hard-working Adjutant, Captain Cudlip, for the very keen interest that he has always shewn in the exercise of his duties since he has been connected with the Corps, and I am sure that every officer, N. C. O. and member of the Corps was glad to find that we had been permitted to retain his services for a further period of 2 years. I think every officer of the corps will agree with me that in whatever difficulty we have found ourselves, Captain Cudlip has always been, at any time, only too willing to assist us, and we have to a very great extent to thank him for the satisfactory reports that we have received from Head Quarters, on the work done by the Corps, since he first came to us as our Adjutant.

Colonel Vincent then gave away the prizes, of which a list with the names of the winners is appended.

HIGH PRAISE.

Col. Vincent, afterwards remarked that he had seen a good deal of the work of the corps recently, and he was sure that these prizes were well deserved, at least so far as gunnery was concerned. Of their rifle-shooting he knew little. He had honestly tried to think of some fault in the work of the Corps which would be worthy of mention, but without success (applause). He did not mean that the Corps was absolutely perfect--there was no such thing as perfection in soldiering—but it was undoubtedly very good. The men were steady on parades and their work on the guns was very commendable. There was one branch he would like to mention, whose work was done under very uncomfortable conditions and with often not much to show for it. At the same time it was a most essential part of their defences, and that was the Electrical Engineering Company. He felt that the men in that company must be animated by the true volunteering spirit at its best. He hoped next year that the strength of the Corps would be brought up to its establishment, of which they were a good deal short at present. That meant that if ever the Corps were mobilised, it would throw a great deal of work on the men who were there. It seemed to him that the work was very well suited to volunteers, and they did it very well and took an interest in it. Finally he would like to congratulate the Corps on its new commanding officer, and also that officer on the honour, which was about to be his.

The list of prizes was as follows:—

REGIMENTAL PRIZES.

Gatacre Challenge Cup. (Cups of medals.)—Won by No. 1 Company, Battery Commander Captain E. T. Lambert. Gun Group of Commander Lieutenant W. H. Leach.

Wheal Challenge Cup and silver medals (for the best Sub-Division at gun drill)—Won by No. 1 Sub-Division No. 1 Company. Sergt. T. W. Venn.

Hamilton Shield and silver medals (for the best Sub-Division at squad drill and guard mounting).—Won by No. 2 Sub-Division. No. 2 Company. Sergt. E. D. M. Forbes.

Gun-layers Competition.—1st Bombardier A. G. Green; 2nd Bombr. J. W. Hayward.

Depression Range Tokers Competition.—1st, Gunner R. S. Jackson; 2nd Corpl. A. Gilbey.

Skill at Arms Competition.—Sergeants.—1st, Sergt. K. D. M. Forbes (Rs. 25 and 1st class badge); 2nd Sergt. A. W. Barker (2nd class badge). Rank and File.—1st Bombr. A. G. Green (Rs. 25 and 1st class badge); 2nd Gunner R. S. Jackson (Rs. 20 and 2nd class badge); 3rd. Gunner A. S. White (3rd class gunnery badge).

Proficiency Examination.—Bombr. J. W. Hayward.

Class firing prizes (for the highest and second highest score in the annual course per company, 1911-12).—No. 1 Company.—1st Sergt. H. E. Gubbins; 2nd, Sergt. C. B. Banks, No. 2 Company.—1st Gunner W. Thomson; 2nd, Sergt. K. D. M. Forbes. E. E. Company.—1st, Sapper C. Leedam; 2nd, Sapper J. Haward. Recruits.—1st, G. R. W. M. Godwin; 2nd, Gr. G. Burgess. Reservists.—Gunner J. R. Allen.

Inter-Company Competitions. Challenge Cup (for the best rifle shooting company, and medals to the winning team).—Won by No. 2 Company (Sergt. A. W. Barker).

Carter Cup. (A challenge cup for the best shooting Sub-Division; medals to the winning team, and the highest score in each losing team).—Won by the Left Half Company, E. E. Company (Corpl. F. Hainsworth).

RIFLE ASSOCIATION PRIZES.

The following are the principal prize winners:—

Match 1.—Sapr. Wilson (Rs. 50), Sergt. Venn (Rs. 30), S. M. Maber (Rs. 20), Gr. Frenner (Rs. 15).

Match 2.—Cpl. Hatton (Rs. 50), Br. Dixon (Rs 30), Sergt. Banks (Rs. 20), Corpl. Scott (Rs. 15).

Match 3.—Sapper Mooney (Rs. 50), Sergt. Clyne (Rs. 30), Sapr. Wilson (Rs. 20), Sergt. Gravestone (Rs. 15).

Match 4.—Sergt Clyne (cup), Bombr. Hayward (field glass), Sergt. Forbes (Thomson and Taylor's prize), Sergt. Dixon (Rs. 15).

Match 5.—Corpl. Hainthworth (Rs. 40), Sapr. Mooney (Rs. 30), Bombr. Geldart (Rs. 20.)

Match 6.—Sergt. Gravestone (Rs. 40), Sergt. Barker (Rs. 30), Sergt. Forbes (Rs. 15.)

Sergts. Match.—Sergt. Forbes (Rs. 45), Sergt. Clyne (Rs. 30), Sergt. Barker (Rs. 15.)

Price for best score made by a Sergeant at 300 yards.—Sergt. Gubbins (watch.)

Match 7.—Sergt. Barker (Rs. 50), Sapr. Howard (Rs. 30), Corpl. Hainsworth (Rs. 15.)

March 8.—Sergt. Clyne (Rs. 50), Bombr. Green (Rs. 25), Sapr. Mooney (Rs. 15).

Match 9. (Open)—Bombr. Hayward (Rs. 25), Col. Sergt. Sundy (Rs. 20), Col.-Sergt. Gidney (Rs. 15).

Match 10.—Bombr. Geldart (Rs. 50), Corpl. Chad (Rs. 30), Sergt. Gubbins (Rs. 25), Sapr. T. Mooney (Rs. 15).

Match 11.—No. I Co.—Bombr. Green (Rs. 15); Corpl. Scott (Rs. 10); No. 2 Co.—Sergt. Clyne (Rs. 15); Bombr. Dixon (Rs. 10; E. E. Co.—Sapr. W. Money (Rs. 15); Corpl. Hainsworth (Rs. 10).

Match 12.—Sergt. Gubbins (Rs. 50), Sergt. Furbes (Rs. 20), Corpl. Hainsworth (Rs. 15).

Aggregate Madals.—1st, Sergt Barker; 2nd Bombr. Geldart.

Spoon Aggregate.—Barker (586), Rs. 30; Forbes (575) Rs. 25; Geldart (569), Rs. 20; Clyne (567) (Rs15)

WODEHOUSE ROAD AFFAIR.

Jury's Verdict of Justifiable Homicide.

THE adjourned inquest, touching the death of Hassan Pachu Makrani, was resumed yesterday at the G. T. Hospital by Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner. Mr. O. A. Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Superintendent Flanagan and Inspectors Guider and O'Brien were also present.

Sakia Govind, a billiard marker at the Japanese Gymkhana, said he had known the deceased for the past few days. On the day in question the deceased asked him to dine with him, and he went to dine with him at 11-30 p.m. After taking food he left. He had had drinks with the deceased, and they had also a drink at Colaba at 8-30 p.m. They also had a drink for the second time that evening at the Taj Mahal Hotel, which was a little before 11-30 p.m., and before he went to the deceased's room for food. He left for home at about 11-45 p.m. that night. The deceased was drunk then. The next day the witness heard the deceased was dead.

S. G. Pethe, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, G. T. Hospital, said the deceased was brought to the Hospital about 2-40 on the morning in question. The deceased was quite unconscious at the time, and his breath smelt of country liquor. He did not bleed from the nose, mouth or ears. He had a contused wound on the chin. Suitable remedies were applied, but the man gradually grew worse and died at 3-30 a.m., about an hour after admission. Witness was of opinion that death was due to concussion of the brain.

Inspector Guider said that on Saturday morning about 1-45 he went to Beryl House, Wodehouse Road, where he saw the deceased lying in the compound unconscious. The deceased was moaning and groaning, and had a pair of trousers and a singlet on, which was torn. Witness struck matches and recognised him as a cook in the employ of Mr. Reed. He knew the deceased personally as he had had him on several occasions under enquiry, as he was known to be a bad character. He had the deceased removed to hospital. He made further inquiries and went upstairs to the terrace room and there saw Mr. Saxon Davies lying in bed. Mr. Davies had his head bandaged and there was blood on his pyjamas, and he also appeared to be much shaken. On informations given him by Mr. Davies, witness made a search of the room and the terrace. He found a flower pot outside the window broken, also a mark of a foot-print on the ledge of the window and a similar foot-print inside the window on the book case. He noticed two or three drops of blood on the terrace near the balustrade and saw blood marks outside the balustrade. The tiled projecting roof over the window of the floor below at this point had several tiles broken as if something had been thrown down on it. This spot was immediately above the spot where witness had found the deceased lying. The deceased had been convicted on six different occasions for theft and house burglary and his last conviction was on the 7th of November 1910 for one year for theft. He was released in April last and since then he had been twice under enquiry for offences committed in that locality. Some matter was being inquired into at the time of his death.

Mr. W. P. Reed was further examined. He said the deceased had been in his service for the past four years off and on. He heard from the police when the deceased came to his service last that he had been in jail. He believed the deceased had been taken away by the police once for enquiry. The deceased told him that he wanted to be allowed to remain on his premises as he had no other place to go to and that the police would take him up as he would have no place to sleep.

The jury returned the following verdict:—"The death of Hassan Pasu Makrani was caused on or about the 20th day of April 1912 by concussion of the brain caused by his being thrown from a terrace roof by one Saxon Davies under such circumstances that the act of Saxon Davis was justifiable homicide."

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a.m., yesterday:—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total	20	21
Same date last year	43	50
Total mortality for to-day from all causes		153
Same date last year		146

DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

Caught alive	Found dead	Infected.
925	814	90

POLICE COURTS.

THE DETECTIVES' CASE.

Remarkable Statement by the Accused.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, the further hearing was resumed of the case in which Mr. Joseph McDermott charged Mr. E. J. Minahan with criminal breach of trust. Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, defended the accused.

The accused put in a statement in the course of which he said: The allegations made against me by the complainant are maliciously false. When the business was first started, the complainant kept all the money received, but this arrangement had soon to be changed as the complainant used more money than the earnings of the firm permitted, and when questioned said that his wife was always demanding money of him. Before I took over the money, the accounts were made up as follows:—From all the money received by the firm was deducted the money spent in paying bills, the money drawn by me, petty expenses, and money in the bank, and the balance was debited to the complainant's account. Since the making up of this account, which will be found in the cash-book, I have kept the money for current expenditure, but both have received, paid out and sent money to the bank. Practically from this date, the complainant has done nothing except by fits and starts. If I was absent in the morning, when he arrived, he used to receive the money that the bill-collector had collected the day before and either enter it on a slip of paper for my information or post the ledger direct; but more often than not he kept the money telling me to debit his account with it. In consequence of this, I instructed the bill-collector to make no payments to the complainant. Constant demands were made by the complainant and his wife for moneys and a refusal on my part always led to disagreeableness, and to the drawing of the cheque during my absence by the complainant, vide cheque drawn by complainant in November, when the firm's bank balance had fallen pretty low. As stated by the complainant one of the cases enquired into was the Jasdan case. The Prince had no money and it was therefore necessary to raise some to finance him. I approached a native gentleman who agreed to advance Rs. 1,500 provided the Prince mortgaged to them the pair of pearl bracelets which formed the subject matter of the case. I got the Prince to execute the mortgage and the native gentleman advanced me Rs. 1,500 on a promisory note with the complainant as security. Before this amount could be put in the bank, the complainant took Rs. 500 for his private use, not with standing that the money had been borrowed for a specific purpose. While the case was proceeding against one A. K. Readymoney, I learnt that the complainant was trying all the time to obtain money from Mr. Chunilal D. Saraiya against whom a case instituted by the Prince was pending. The complainant, who carried on negotiations with Mr. Chunilal D. Saraiya through the Hon. Mr. A. M. Jeewanji at the time thought he had succeeded, for he addressed a letter to the Prince of Jasdan in which he stated that he had irrefutable evidence in his possession of Mr. Chunilal's innocence. The letter was written by the complainant from his residence or private letter paper and on a Sunday. The Prince sent the letter on to me and on Monday, I questioned the right of the complainant to send such a letter without consulting me and called upon him to produce the irrifutable evidence he said he possessed. The usual disagreeableness followed, the complainant trying to maintain that I had nothing to do with his actions. Subsequently the complainant apologised and said he would not take action again in any matter without consulting me. The Prince of Jasdan is entitled to draw an annual revenue from the Jasdan estate of about Rs. 6,000 half this amount had been accruing to the Prince's credit for the past three years, the other half being attached. As the Rs. 15,000 borrowed to finance the Prince was nearly exhausted I got him to give me authority to draw the amount on the understanding that all expenses incurred in drawing the amount and the Rs. 1,500 advanced on the mortgage of the bracelets were to be a first charge on the money recovered from Jasdan. The balance was to be held by me personally against any future expenses that might arise. There was no secrecy about this arrangement as it was all carried through with the knowledge and in the presence of the complainant, who also witnessed the Prince's signature as a Justice of the Peace. From Jasdan, I recovered Rs. 7,000, Rs 1,900 of which I deposited in the Indian Specie Bank. How this amount is made up has been explained more than once by my solicitors in their letters. I attach a statement of how the Rs. 7,000 is accounted for. That the Prince did not want the complainant or in fact anyone to know what amount I brought from Jasdan is evident from the fact that he would not tell the complainant after we had separated on the 13th November, 1911, and the latter found it necessary to address the Jasdan Durbar regarding the matter. The firm of MacMin and Co. had nothing to do with the amount of money brought by me from Jasdan, if it had there was no necessity for me to refund the amount, drawn to cover the Prince's and my travelling expenses, the sums could have been debited to our respective accounts in the firm's books. The Prince has to pay MacMin and Co. Rs. 500 on the recovery of his bracelets. There is but a remote possibility of his doing so, but should he do so the complaint may credit his account with Rs. 250. The house rents received from the sub-tenants was either sent to the bank or used by me for current expenses. The complainant received one amount from Cuzzi and Co. The Rs. 300 said to be drawn by cheque during October was drawn to pay Mr. Godinho in advance and to pay Mr. Mason, and expenses of my trip to Kassu. The other items of Rs. 30 and Rs. 40 were drawn on the days of the hearing of the case against Readymoney and were for the day's expenses. How the dissolution of partnership came about on the 13th November, is as follows.

The statement then proceeded to describe how the dissolution of partnership came about, the accused alleging that he told the complainant that he "would not be partner with a man whose wife went about defaming me." Mr. Godinho was asked to draft the deed. All the books of the firm were at all times available, the statement continued for examination by the complainant and at any time he could have asked for an explanation. Even the drawers of my writing table could at any time be examined as the complainant possessed keys. From the 13th November, the complainant has been collecting the outstandings of the firm, and although my solicitors have been clamouring for a statement of accounts of the outstandings collected, no such statement has been forthcoming, and I have learnt that the complainant has been paying his private debts by crossed cheques received from debtors of the firm of Macmin and Co. He knows the time has now arrived for him to render an account of the outstandings collected from the 13th November, up-to-date, and he thinks to burke it by bringing this maliciously false and frivolous complaint against me. I attach a statement of account showing all moneys withdrawn from the Bank and spent and his account has been drawn up roughly from the account books now in count. I have always and am still most anxious to pay all amounts due to the firm, provided the partnership account is made up for which I have been asking for months. I deny having committed any misappropriation.

The further hearing was adjourned.

MR. C. F. W. RYS, chief chemist of the Carnegie Steel Company, has announced that an alloy of metals which will withstand the tests of sulphuric acid, the chief enemy of tubing and sheet iron, has been discovered. It was obtained by adding less than one-fourth of one per cent. of copper. If further tests prove successful, it is said that it may revolutionise the tin and sheet iron industry. But before this can be determined another year of experiments will be necessary.

ARE you a Martyr to malaria? Then persevere in taking a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, every morning. It neutralizes the poison in the blood and effects a permanent cure. It tones the heart and the system. Take no substitute, but insist on having Squibb's of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

HOTI MARDAN CASE SEQUEL.

Summons Issued against Mr. McDermott.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, arguments were heard in the matter in which a notice was issued against Mr. Joseph McDermott calling upon him to show cause why process should not be issued against him on a charge of cheating.

The notice was issued at the instance of Mr. Gopinath K. Deware, photographer, who alleged that some time ago Mr. McDermott called at his studio and asked for copies of photos of Miss Swannell, a witness in the case against the Khan of Hoti Mardan and others, saying that he was the girl's father and that he wanted to show the photos to Mrs. McDermott who was waiting downstairs in a carriage. Mr. Deware further alleged that Mr. McDermott took away the photographs and never returned them, and that subsequently they were used as exhibits in the Hoti Mardan case, and that in consequence the applicant had suffered in reputation as a photographer. Mr. P. Godinho pleader, appeared in support of the notice; while Mr. N. M. Saher, barrister-at-law, appeared on behalf of Mr. McDermott to show cause.

Mr. Godinho, at the outset, said they were absolutely innocent photographs and it was intended by the other party to use them in the other case to blast the lady's reputation.

Mr. Saher submitted that the statements made by the applicant were not correct. His client never made a representation that he was the girl's father. If such a statement were made nobody would rely on it. He particularly wanted to draw his Worship's attention to the fact that the photographs were not taken away at one and the same time. Mr. McDermott went to the applicant's studio and had a conversation with him. The latter showed him cabinet photographs and said he had enlargements of the same. The respondent then asked for a loan of the photographs, stating for what purpose he wanted them. The applicant gave them to the respondent, who showed them to Mr. Payne, solicitor, who was engaged on behalf of the Khan of Huti Mardan, and mentioned to him that there were enlargements of the photographs. Mr. Payne replied it would be better to have the enlargements. The photographs were not taken away at one and the same time and there was no necessity for the applicant to hand over these when the others were not returned. The applicant had stated that the respondent told him that his wife was waiting downstairs. Why did he not then send for her? The alleged offence was said to have taken place on on the 14th February and he filed his information on the 18th April. Why did he wait so long?

INSTIGATION ALLEGED.

Mr. Saher further submitted the applicant had come to the Court at the instigation of a Mr. Minahan, who was being prosecuted in the other Court by his client. That case had been pending against Mr. Minahan, and the present application had been put up by that man. Turning to the legal aspect of the case, Mr. Saher argued that the alleged offence did not come within the four corners of the law. There must have been either wrongful gain to the respondent or wrongful loss to the applicant. But nothing of the kind had happened. The respondent knew that the applicant was in possession of these photographs and he could have sub-pœnaed him to produce them. From the very beginning the respondent had repudiated the allegation of a trick. But even assuming for the sake of argument that a trick had been played, did it bring the respondent within the four corners of the law? Further there had been no wrongful gain or loss.

His Worship remarked that the question was whether the applicant's reputation as a photographer had suffered so that customers would hesitate to be photographed if they knew he was likely to hand over their photo-graphs to third parties? It was quite possible ladies would be greatly reluctant to go to such photographers to be photographed.

Mr. Saher said if a process of the Court were applied, the applicant was bound to hand over the photographs. Would his reputation suffer then? He further argued that the photographs had been taken away not for any ulterior purpose but for their production in Court. For two months the applicant suffered no loss of reputation, but when the case against Mr. Minahan came on, he suddenly found he had done so. The present case had been brought up to bring some sort of pressure against the respondent.

Questioned by the Magistrate, the applicant said all the five photographs were handed over on one and the same day within an interval of ten minutes. First of all the respondent took away three photographs which he did not return. He then returned in ten minutes and took away the other two.

AN EMINENT PHOTOGRAPHER.

Mr. Godinho argued that his client occupied a very eminent position in his profession and he could not imagine a greater damage to his reputation than a report that he was parting with photograhs in this manner. A photographer's responsibilities were very great and if he parted with photographs to third parties the damage to his reputation would be very great. The respondent took these photographs directly from the applicant and took them to Mr. Payne's office. The respondent could be brought within the four corners of the law as a report that the photographs had been taken away from the applicant would prejudice his reputation. The applicant gave the photographs to the respondent on the representation that the latter wanted to show them to Mrs. McDermott. An unauthorized use had been made of them. Producing them under a process of the Court was one thing and gaining possession of them under wilful misrepresentation, another. Mr. McDermott had been paid for his services in the matter and his conduct had formed a matter of departmental enquiry by Government.

Mr Saher strongly objected to the allegation, saying they knew nothing about the matter.

Mr. Godinho said he was speaking on instructions.

Mr. Saher said Mr. Godinho was not speaking on instructions from his client, but from Mr. Minahan.

His Worship converted the notice into a summons.

STOLEN PROPERTY.

Sergeant Sentenced for Receiving.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Flanagan charged Sergeant J. Daniel of the Warwickshire Regimental Band, with receiving the following stolen property: a Japanese coffee-set, a Hindu brass idol, a sandalwood fancy case, and a sandalwood and ivory case, valued at Rs. 187, knowing, or having reason to believe, the same to have been stolen. Mr. Haveliwalla, barrister-at-law, with Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that on the night of the 9th instant, a curio shop at Lansdowne Road was broken into by Privates Oldham and Vesey of the Warwickshire Regimental Band, and certain articles were stolen from it. It was alleged that the accused in the present case, Sergeant Daniel, bought from the privates named above property of the value of about Rs. 187 for Rs. 75. When the police searched the place the articles were found concealed in a bath-room, also underneath a piano and in a drawer in the accused's room.

The accused pleaded not guilty. The defence was that he bought the articles on the representation made by the two privates that they had been given them by two civilian friends of theirs to be sold in the barracks. As he was fond of curios, he bought the articles for Rs. 75, considering that to be a fair price. At the same time the privates had sold similar other articles to other men in the barracks on the same representation. He himself had not concealed the articles when the police came, but the privates, having come to know that the police were looking for the property, and seeing the police in the barracks, entered his room in his absence, and concealed the articles there in various places.

The privates said in cross-examination that they had concealed the articles when the police came.

Lieut. Henry Walker said the accused bore an excellent character and there was nothing known against him.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 150, or, in default of the fine, to one month's simple imprisonment.

THE KUMAR'S JEWELLERY.

Proceedings at Mazagon.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Kumar Shri Mansur Khachar charged Mr. Chunilal D. Saraiya, managing director of the Indian Specie Bank, with criminal breach of trust in respect of certain jewellery pledged with the Bank.

Mr. U. K. Trivedi appeared for the complainant and the accused was defended by Mr. S. G. Velinkar.

Mr. Hormusji N. Vakeel, solicitor and executor of the will of the late Mahomed Haji Sabu Siddick, produced the jewellery pledged with the deceased. He said the articles came into his possession during the life-time of the deceased. Witness did not know of the transaction before it was entered into. To the best of his recollection, he received the jewellery in March or April 1908. Since then, all the jewellery, except that exhibited in the Police Court, had remained in his possession. He did not make a list of the jewellery when it came into his possession. The list signed by Craig was handed over to him. The jewellery was brought to him with a lot of title deeds when Mahomed Sabu went to Ajmere. The jewellery was valued about a month or two before it was handed over to him. The executors of the deceased were asked to pay off the loan of Rs 2,25,000 by the Specie Bank.

The executors did not pay because they thought they were not liable. A suit was then filed against them and they put in a defence on the information of certain people including the deceased and Craig. The Bank applied for inspection of the jewels and Readymoney came and saw some of them. At that time, in the presence of Mr. Chunilal, Readymoney said that one of the valuable necklaces was missing and had been substituted by one which did not belong to the complainant. There was no dispute about any other article. Mahomed Haji Sabu was willing to return the jewellery and to bear a loss of from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 45,000. The High Court suit was still pending.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar, witness said he had not changed nor allowed any one else to change the necklace that he had produced before Mr. Aston When the first notice against the accused was argued. At first, the complainant said in those proceedings that he did not recognise the ornament. The same necklace was produced in the case against Readymoney and the complainant recognised it as his. Mr. Godinho then asked the witness if he had brought any other necklace into court. Witness thereupon went to his office and made a careful search, with the result that he found that he had produced every bit of the jewellery in court.

The hearing was adjourned.

ALLEGED SHIPPING TRUST.

Firm's Trading with India and Far East.

The United States Government by means of the local district attorney, writes a New York correspondent, has filed a suit for the dissolution of certain steamship companies engaged in trade between New York and India and the Far East, via Suez. The companies are charged with pooling freight rates and with granting rebates.

The suit is the result of the comprehensive Government investigation into the steamship conditions prevailing in the United States, which also embraced other alleged pools and agreements in the American ocean trade. The defendants named in this case are the American Asiatic Company, the Maine, Shewan, and Tomes Company (a British firm is said to control this line), the Anglo-American Oil Company, Mr. Thomas B. Royden (Great Britain), the Hamburg-America Line, the United States, China and Japan Company, Funchedye and Company of New York, Messrs. Howard and Houlder, the partners of Messrs. Andrew, Weir, and Company, Messrs. Houlder, Middleton and Company (Great Britain), who maintain the American Oriental Line, the Barber Company of New Jersey, the Lancashire Shipping Company, Messrs. Rankin, Gilmour, and Company, the Dodwell Company, the Bucknall Line, the alleged proprietors of the America-Manchurian Line, Messrs. Norton and Son, and the Isthmian Company, maintaining the Isthmian Line (Great Britain), as well as many individual officers and agents.

The action has been brought under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, yesterday, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Lieut.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar, I. M. S. (Retd.), President, occupied the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Messrs. Waman Narayen Kothare, Solicitor, High Court, Gunpat Sadashiv Rao, M.A., LL. B., Government Pleader, High Court, and Rao Saheb Chandika Prasad were duly elected members of the Society.

The following paper by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, M. A., B. L., was then read:—

"The Thunder-Myths of the Primitive Races." Its purport is as follows:—From the various myths and traditions that survive at the present day amongst the various races of people, the author evolves three theories according to which the primitive man tried to explain to himself why the thunder clappe and the lightning flashed. They are—1. There reigned in heaven a deity who wielded a bolt which he hurled towards the people of the earth to manifest his anger. This bolt fell on earth and took the shape of "thunder-stones". 2. The phenomenon known as thunder was caused by some animal known as the "Thunder-Animal" or by the flapping of the wing of a bird known as a "Thunder-Bird". 3. The Thunder-bolt, sometimes, did not fall upon the earth, but rose out of the ground. The belief that thunder was caused by the wielding of a bolt or weapon by a deity in the upper regions was shared by the ancient Aryan and their kinsmen, the Lithanians and Estanians, the ancient Mexicans, the Peruvians, the ancient Greeks and the Romans, the Asilli tribes of Abyssinia, the Sikhs, and the Hindus of lower Bengal. Many primitive races believe that the thunder-bolts when hurled by the deities upon the earth become unbedded on earth and get petrified. The fossils regarded as "thunder-bolt" are either belemnities known to geologists and found in Scotland and some other parts of England. The North American Indians, the Caribs, Daestarbs, Brazilians and others believe that thunder is caused by the flapping of the wings of a thunder-bird. The Japanese believe in the existence of a thunder-animal. As an illustration of the third theory, we have the Malaya belief that the thunder-bolt does not fall from the sky but rises out of the ground.

A vote of thanks to the author of the paper concluded the proceedings.

RIFLE-SHOOTING AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, APRIL 23.

In the musketry competition open to marksmen of the Simla Volunteer Rifle Corps, Sergeant P. I. Hypher, "E" Company, won the gold medal. Volunteer C. J. Arbery, "C" Company, the silver medal; and Lance.-Cpl. H. Rees, "A" Company, the bronze medal. The conditions were those for the Divisional and Command medals.

DEATH OF LADY GROVER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 24.

Lady Grover, wife of Major-General Sir M. H. S. Grover, Secretary to the Government of India, in the Army Depatment, died here to-day after three days' illness. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

MURDER OF MR. D'SOUZA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 24.

Two Burmans have been arrested in connection with the murder in Toungoo District on the 12th April of Charles D'Souza.

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

Pioneers' H. C. vs. Hornets' Athletic Club.

THE last match but one in the second round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament was played on the Marine Lines ground, Bombay, on Wednesday evening between the Pioneers' Hockey Club and the Hornets' Athletic Club. The latter team is designated on the official fixture card as being connected with the Indo-British Institute, but this is not the case. After some even play the Hornets, right wing put in a dangerous rush, but Canteenwalla kicked the ball away. The Pioneers retaliated and from a combined run by Ganpat and Kapadia, Strelly tried to hit away. Shivram, however, stopped the ball and netted it, Strelly not having returned to his goal. Two flagrant fouls were given against the Hornets and in the former instance the referee warned the Hornets' outside-left The Athletics Club's forwards played with some dash and once a dangerous melee in front of goal terminated in Canteenwalla cleverly clearing a hard shot from P. Powell. Then Kapadia put in a good individual run, but hit the ball too far in front of him and Strelly was able to run out and kick away. The Pioneers pressed and just before half-time, Ganpat, who had been playing cleverly throughout scored a second goul for his side. Score—

Pioneers' H. C. .... 2 goals
Hornets' A. C. .... love

After the interval, the Pioneers made the attack and Kapadia spoiled an otherwise fine shot by raising his stick too high and consequently being penalised. The Hornets' forwards got the ball and Steinhoff just failed to beat Canteenwalla. Another rush by the Pioneers, and Chocksey tested Strelly with an angle shot, the goalkeeper conceding a corner. After an uneventful period the Hornets, forwards began to surround their opponents' goal, but could not get through the defence which was sound. Major once essayed a shot, but the ball went wide and a shot by P. Powell was cleared by Canteenwalla. As time drew on the Hornets continued to press, but just before the whistle called time Shivram scored a goal from a corner hit. Score:—

Pioneers' H. C. .... 3 goals
Hornets' A. C. .... love

The teams were as follows:—

HORNETS A. C.—Goal, Strelly; backs, Rodricks and Eddington; half-backs, Alimo, D'Silva and Navin; forwards, Downes, Major, Steinhoff, P. Powell and H. Powell.

PIONEERS H. C.:—Goal, Canteenwalla; backs, Vithal and Surveyor; half backs, Dinsha, Chotia and Billimoria; forwards, Chocksey, Ganpat, Kapadia, Shivram and Driver.

TOURNAMENT TABLE.

Parsi Pioneers "B" ...Bye	Y.P. H.C. 6-2			
Young Parsi H. C. Poona Bye				
Real Instituto Luso-Ind. Bye	Bom. Gym 2-1			
Bombay Gymkhana ...Bye				
14th Hussars ... ...Bye	14th Hrs. 1-0			
2nd Dorset Regiment...Bye				
Grant Medical College ...	Medicals. 2-1	2nd Chesh. 1-0		
St. Xavier's				
2nd Cheshire Regiment ...	2nd Chesh. 2-0			
B. E. S. Old Boys				
Parsi Pioneers "A" ...	Cyclists 6-1	R. War 2-1.		
Cyclists' Hockey Club ...				
Rising Star Sporting Club..	Royal War. 5-0			
Royal Warwickshire Regt.				
Hornets A. C. ... Bye	Pioneers 2-0			
Pioneers H. C. ... Bye				
Combined Poona Hky C Bye				
R. G. A. Colaba ... Bye				
M. A. O. Aligarh ... Bye	M A. O. 1-0			
Bombay Police ... Bye				

To-morrow's match between the R. G. A., Colaba, and the Combined Poona H. C. will conclude the second round.

ELTON TOURNAMENT.

The final of the above tournament will take place on the Oval this evening, at 5-30 between the Byculla Hockey Club and the B. E. S. High School. Sir Henry E. E. Procter will present the cup.

CRICKET AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

OOTACAMUND, APRIL 24.

The Bangalore-Ootacamund cricket match started to-day in good weather. Bangalore had first knock and compiled 175 up to luncheon hour. Scores:—

BANGALORE.

Butcher, c Dobbie, b Clarke	65
Joganathans, c Wimbush, b Delahey ...	27
Capt Gunter, c Wimbush, b Clarke ...	6
Col Poore, c and b Dobbie	16
Capt Fraser, b Dobbie	8
Major Symes (retired) hurt	15
H A Dean, b Clarke	8
Clark, b Dobbie	0
G B Nussell, batting...	12
Extras	18
Total ...	175

Continuing after lunch Bangalore were all out for 193.

Captain Secker, b Dobbie	0
J B Russell, not out	19
R H Henderson, b Dobbie	5
Extras	24

Ootacamund scored 157 for three wickets when stumps were drawn for the day.

OOTACAMUND.

Phillips still batting	68
Capt Clarke, l-b-w, Secker	47
J C Maloney, run out...	18
G L Batham, c Clarke	6
Poore	2
Capt Plumer, batting	11
Extras	11

EXPORT OF GOLD TO INDIA.

The large export of gold to India, which since the beginning of the year has been at the rate of nearly a million sovereigns a week, is being watched by Nationalists and the Irish generally with considerable interest. In the past India's balance of exports over imports has been drawn in silver, but a change has come over the habits of the natives, who are now hoarding sovereigns. In future the tendency will be to draw the balance in gold, and the Viceroy's Council have already considered a proposal for the coinage of gold 10 rupee pieces in the Indian mints, which awaits a final decision. It is pointed out by Irishmen that the reason advanced by the Government against the acceleration of the sale of landed properties in Ireland has been that to raise a sum of £40,000,000 or so would unsettle the London money market. The developments in India lead them to regard this argument with scepticism. It is also felt that if the result of the drain of gold by India is a fall in the price of agricultural produce, it will be less easy for the Irish farmer who has purchased his holding to pay his instalments. Whereas the immense production of gold tends to raise prices, thus enabling the Irish farmer to get a better return from the sale of his produce, and putting him in a better position to pay his instalments, a serious drain of gold, it is pointed out, must have a contrary effect. It is expected that the matter will be taken up in influential quarters.

The creation of a medico-legal institute in Paris, which will comprise the administrative and informative services connected with the Morgue, has been definitely assured by the promulgation of a law to that effect. The new institute is intended to permit of the expeditious carrying out of judicial autopsies, in addition to being used as a laboratory for the study and practice of legal medicine. A sum of £40,000 will be expended on the project, for half of which the State will be responsible. An excellent site has been secured in the Place Masas.

A GERMAN VIEW OF INDIA.

Clear and Comprehensive Survey.

The disciples of Treitschke are constantly preaching the Jehad against England, and just now they have the sympathetic ear of the German public and the favour of the German Government. But there are Germans who take larger views than those of Treitschke's school, and they are to be found among those who have seen the world. An English correspondent has kindly sent us ("Morning Post") the text of a lecture on India delivered last summer to the Berlin Geographical Society by Professor Wegener, who accompanied the Crown Prince on his tour in that country. It is an uncommonly clear and comprehensive survey of the main features of the British Indian Empire, which its author has so well grasped that even those who know India best will be glad to have its main points put briefly before them. Shut off on the north from the rest of Asia by great mountains, with but one practicable gate through them, on the north-west, and open to intercourse with all the world by the sea which encloses its peninsula, India is rather a continent than a single country. Its four chief regions, the Deccan plateau, the plain of the Ganges and Brahmaputra, the plain of the Indus and Burma have each their distinctive character. The Deccan plateau, or plateau of Central and Southern India, slopes down from west to east, so that its western edge form a high, steep ridge overlooking the Indian Ocean, and from this ridge the ground gently falls away towards Madras. The westerly winds laden with moisture drop most of it before they cross the ridge, so that the low west coast is well watered and fertile, while the high plain of Central and Southern India is more like a mild desert studded with oases and river valleys. Between this plateau and the Himalayas the country is as flat as possible, watered by the streams that come down from the Himalayas, which run either westward to the Indus or eastward to the Ganges. But while the Eastern plain, that of the Ganges, has a copious rainfall, and is therefore very fertile, the western plain, that of the Punjab, is fertilised only by irrigation from the rivers, and in its southern part, where there are no rivers, is true desert. The governing climatic condition is the alternation of winter and summer, in the shape not so much of a cold and a hot season, but of a dry and a wet one. The rain is brought by the south-west monsoon, and is very irregular in amount and even in the time of its commencement. The variation is so great and the dependence of vegetation upon a good supply of rain so absolute that while good rains mean abundant crops deficient rains mean famine, and the whole recorded history of India is an alternation of one of these conditions with the other. The primitive population was of the Dravidian race, which still forms the mass of the people in the south, mostly peaceable, superstitious tillers of the soil. The first invaders were the Aryans from Central Asia, who came in from the north-west, and developed the religion of Brahma, with its stratification into castes. The highest caste, the Brahmins, still retains its social ascendency everywhere, while he warrior caste has left its deposit in the Rajpoots nd Maharattas, who represent a mingling of the Aryan and Dravidic races, while the Bengalis re a mixture of Dravidian with Mongolian elements, and the Burmese are of the Mongol type. Brahminism was superseded by Buddhism, but in the course of a long reaction reasserted itself n the form of Hindooism and drove out Buddhism ltogether from Northern India and the Peninsula. en came Islam, and after a first rush of conquest tablished itself definitely in the plain of the Indus d in Eastern Bengal. Next came a small immigration of Zoroastrians from Persia, now represented y 100,000 Parsees at Bombay, and finally the Sikh eligion arose and established itself in the Punjab. f these main races and religions are the 300,000,000 whom the English govern.

There is no doubt that the English govern the ountry, and this is, in Professor Wegner's eye, the ost remarkable of all the phenomena he is observ- ng, for there are only 75,000 European soldiers mong the 300,000,000 natives. How then do the nglish manage to govern? First of all, he says, ey follow the Roman maxim "divide et impera." xt, they are careful to meddle with no man's igion. Lastly, they have a genius for organisation d administration. The Professor thinks the old an of autocratic government was sound, but thinks e Government was weakened when Lord Kitchener as permitted to force Lord Curzon's hand; that Lord orley's reforms are a fresh weakening of the Indian overnment; and that the predominance of the cretary of State over the Viceroy will further relax e authority of the Indian Government in India. e regards the Indian Civil Service as the pick of e English race, and speaks with high admiration their capacity and devotion. What then, he asks, the good of India to England? He puts first the estige gained by the possession of an Indian mpire; then he thinks that India is a rich source workmen for English colonies in the tropics; he taches great importance to England's trade with dia, to the field offered by India for British pital, and, lastly, to the training in character d the arts of government acquired by Civil servants. The next question is: What s England done for India? She has given India ce, with the result that in little more than a tury the population has increased from 0,000,000 to 300,000,000. She has made harbours, ilways, and the greatest system of irrigation in e world. She has given the whole area one inage, one law, and one common language, nglish, for all the educated classes. She has thus ade possible for them the conception of India a common country. She has given them educa- n and sanitation; she has shown them how to ht against famine, and has set up among them, example, a new conception, that of devotion the public good or duty.

Professor Wegener's object in this encyclopædic rvey is to find out why there is unrest in India, d what it means. The first thing that it means that the English are a ruling but a foreign race. population ever loved a foreign ruling race or r will. The idea that if the English only govern Indians well enough they will earn gratitude even love is, in Professor Wegener's opinion, a folly. The thing is unnatural and impossible, cially in the East. The causes of the recent th of unrest are, he thinks, the influx of English accept lower kinds of employment than used to ndertaken by their countrymen, so that the ect for the English is diminished. The easier mmunications with England do not tend draw English and Indians closer together, to widen the gulf between them, because English no longer feel themselves at home in ia, as they used to do, but go "home" for their days. The mere increase of the population due he "Pax Britannica," makes the conditions of ian life harder. Then the flooding of the country English manufactures has destroyed many e industries and turned the whole population tillers of the soil. That is the cause of the cry wadeshi or "home made." But the chief cause he unrest is the European education which the ernment has given to all the classes that would ould receive it. This has created a poor and dis- inted educated or half-educated class, an in- ctual proletariate in which disloyalty finds its its. Finally, there has arisen a religious reac- among the Hindoos against Western ideas and representatives. This is the greatest danger, cially as this religious anti-English ferment sei- he young people. Professor Wegener, however, not think there is an immediate danger to Bri- rule, but he thinks there is a grave problem for future. In conclusion, he points out that Ger- s who think it would be to Germany's advan- that British power in India should break down making a very serious mistake. He holds that greatest of all questions is that of East against t, which is coming up quickly. The greatest evement of the West is the British Empire in , and if that were overthrown Europe and its sation would be on the defensive and their e position threatened. The white races must d together, and it is the interest of them all that land should maintain her position in India.

vice to Mothers:—Are you broken in your by a sick child suffering with the pain of ng teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a e of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is per- y harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces l, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a n." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, e all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, is the best known remedy for dysentery and hoea, whether arising from teething or other Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by ine dealers everywhere.

ADVERTISING.

(By Jos. Bennie.)

CONSERVATION IN ADVERTISING.

Conservation in advertising is a subject of great interest to all advertisers. I believe we should eliminate advertising waste: that we should build up advertising capital; that we should get the maximum of advertising efficiency from a given appropriation. On no other basis is the great business of advertising safe. Continuous press advertising fulfils these requirements pre-eminently. It eliminates waste—it works day and night; it can be concentrated just where you want it, there is no waste circulation. It builds up advertising capital—the use of print and picture drives home your message with telling force, imprints your trade mark on the memory and familiarizes everybody with your goods, and gives maximum efficiency for a given cost.

STUDY OF ADVERTISING.

The profession of advertising offers more and greater opportunities for study than any other profession offers. It demands more study, and study of quite a different character, it offers great rewards for study. The so-called learned professions require that a man to enter them devote considerable time to study three or four years after having graduated from college or university. Then some of these professions require that the men in them study more or less during all the time they practice. That is to say, the practitioner of medicine or the law or pedagogy or theology will benefit by constant study. In the law or medicine it is necessary that the practitioner keep well-informed, and to keep well-informed he must read much, even if he does not study in the essential meaning of that word. It is quite conceivable that a man may preach and teach without continuing to be a student. We see such phenomena; we see so many of them that we do not look upon them as phenomena—though they really are.

HARD STUDY NECESSARY.

But in advertising there are no schools that make students. That which makes advertising students is the necessities of business. And the business of advertising has come to that point where it demands of its practitioners a degree and quality of knowledge which cannot otherwise be attained, except through persistent and hard study. Not only does advertising demand knowledge it demands culture. It is not possible, for example, for an advertising man to prepare a piece of copy which will have the maximum of effect upon the people to whom it is addressed if he is not a close student of men, social and business conditions, a proficient in psychology, knows history, and is thoroughly familiar with the thing he is to advertise in all its phases and possibilities, and in all its possibilities with relation to the lives and welfare of the people who are expected to purchase it.

WHAT BRINGS SUCCESS.

The habit of study, the life of a student, is therefore one of the prime essentials of the successful advertising man. It is an essential of the life of any man who prefers progress to stagnation. It is not an onerous condition that the advertising man must be a student. Far from it. It is one of the conditions that give to the life of the advertising man, one of its elements of charm and attraction. No man lives a full life who is not a continuous student during all the days of his life. Study is only the process of adding power and purpose to our lives. Study is the best and surest means of securing happiness. In advertising however, it is study that furnishes the capital with which the advertising man is able to do business.

THE HUMAN NATURE ELEMENT.

Advertising is, however, precisely that part of the sale of goods which deals with human nature, instead of with machines, capitalization, credits, materials and the like. When it comes to dealing with human purchasers of things we are confronting a problem that demands expert knowledge of several kinds. Most of all it demands knowledge of those humans to who we hope to sell the goods. It demands exact knowledge of the goods, and not only of the goods as goods, but of goods as elements in the lives of the people who will buy them. It is of no avail to prove to a man that a hat is good if within him the need of the hat, and the use he can put it to, is not implanted by the seller. To implant this realization of the usefulness of the goods offered, and to arouse a sense of need, is the office of the advertisement. It is relatively easy to state the quality and character of the goods, but the advertiser must turn these qualities into a desire for possession; and that is not easy. Failure to do this, relative or absolute, is that which makes advertising good or bad, profitable or unprofitable.

NEED OF PROFESSIONAL HANDLING

Advertising is composed of the delicate shadings of the human factor in business. All advertising is the appeal to people to do that which they had not previously been inclined to consider. It is to implant new motives and arouse those that may have become dormant. This, it may be seen, involves very delicate and knowledgeable work. It is not for the tyro, nor is it for the man who half knows half of the problem. The records are full of evidence to support this. They are filled with reports of great successes, achieved by men who were obcessed with the particular problem they were working out, and so forcing success despite the fact that they were not advertising men in the sense of being able to deal with other and different problems. Most of the great failures in advertising were made by men who had been great successes in one particular line, but whose vision had never been broader than their accidental environment.

FOUR BRANCHES OF STUDY.

There are four general directions in which study by the advertising man should proceed: He should first, study to know himself, in order that he may put himself into the business of advertising. Second, he must study his client, in order that he may as nearly as possible approximate the wishes of the man who is furnishing him with his opportunity, and at the same time attain such control over his client as to influence him in the direction of his best good. Third he must be able to study the specific proposition in hand, which means that he must be familiar with the scientific methods needful for the study of manufacturing and mercantile propositions. This does not mean that he shall be able merely to look at the proposition and throw himself into it: but that he shall know how, in a scientific sense, to analyse the proposition. Fourth he must be able to co-ordinate all the knowledge he may be able to accumulate through the application of the three preceding specifications with all that he may know about advertising in the abstract. Along these general lines the special study of the advertising man must proceed if he hopes to be able to successfully cope with the problems that will be offered him for solution.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Apr.	h m	ft. in.	Apl.	h m	ft. in.
S	20	m 0 36	27 6	20	m 6 37	14 6
		1 29 a	28 9		7 13 a	18 9
S	21	m 1 13	27 0	21	m 7 14	14 9
		2 14 a	28 3		7 55 a	19 6
M	22	m 1 54	26 3	22	m 7 56	15 5
		3 5 a	27 7		8 50 a	20 4
TU	23	m 2 43	26 4	23	m 8 47	16 5
		4 5 a	26 10		10 12 a	20 10
W	24	m 3 50	24 5	24	m 9 55	17 6
		5 21 a	26 4			
TH	25	m 5 17	24 0	25	m 0 7	20 7
		6 41 a	26 3		11 23 a	18 5
F	26	m 6 53	24 3	26	m 1 23	19 8
		7 54 a	26 6		1 6 a	18 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Apl. 20	(Saturday)	Sunrise	6h 19m	Sunset	6h 57m
" 21	(Sunday)	"	6h 18m	"	6h 57m
" 22	(Monday)	"	6h 17m	"	6h 58m
" 23	(Tuesday)	"	6h 16m	"	6h 58m
" 24	(Wednesday)	"	6h 16m	"	6h 58m
" 25	(Thursday)	"	6h 15m	"	6h 59m
" 26	(Friday)	"	6h 14m	"	6h 59m

Phases of the Moon.—First Quarter, April 24th, 2h. 17-2m. p.m.; Full Moon, May 1st. 8h. 49-4m. p.m.; Last Quarter, 9th, 3h. 26-1m. p.m.; New Moon, 17th, 8h 43-6m, p.m.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA.

Need for Trade Commissioners.

Mr. B. H. Morgan concluded in mail week with a lecture on "India and the Crown Colonies" and series of addresses on the trade, industry and finance of the British Empire at the London School of Economics and Political Science.

India, he said, was stated to have a population of some 315,000,000 people, of which more than two-thirds were dependent upon agriculture. The cotton industry supported 7,500,000, of which the majority depended upon handweaving. Her principal fields of industry were in the Northern plains and the Southern tableland. There had been a substantial improvement in trade during the past ten years. The external trade had grown from about £123,000,000 in 1905-06 to over £246,000,000 in 1910-11. In 1909-10 raw cotton, seeds and jute contributed the principal items of the total exports of Indian merchandise of a value of £136,500,000, and it was satisfactory to know that Great Britain absorbed the great bulk of these products. Last year India supplied her with no less than 15 per cent of the total wheat imports of the United Kingdom, and there was no reason why her wheat industry should not be enormously developed if it were encouraged by the extension of the irrigation and an intelligent policy of encouragement of home industries. In regard to the imports, the total purchases of merchandise in 1910-11 were of a value of about £86,000,000. Of this item, articles manufactured and partly manufactured equalled about 51 per cent, articles of food and drink just over 16 per cent, and metals and manufactures about 20 per cent.

The United Kingdom's share in the import trade of India had declined from 66·8 per cent in 1906-07 to 61·1 per cent in 1910-11. These figures were prepared from records which disclosed only the "country of shipment" of the goods, and not the "country of origin." The Government of India were now reorganising their statistical department so as to discover the countries of origin of their imports, and when records on this new basis were published he was afraid they would show that the proportion of foreign trade was much greater than it appeared at present. For some time he had been urging the appointment of British Trade Commissioners in India, men who would investigate the local conditions there and show the British manufacturer and merchant how to do a larger business. At the present time this enormous market was known only to comparatively few firms in the United Kingdom, for the reason that very little trade information was published concerning it. In India there was no equivalent even to the Consular service, such as we had in foreign markets. The local Government of India certainly had a Director of Commercial Intelligence, who issued an annual review of the country's trade; but he thought only a small number of copies of each issue of that report were sold in the United Kingdom.

Owing to the fact that the population of India consisted of so many races, and that their purchases depended so much on matters of caste and religion, the whole trade was peculiarly one calling for an intimate knowledge of local conditions and prejudices, and for this reason he sincerely hoped that the Government would lose no time in appointing one or more commissioners to shed some light on this dark corner of the British market.

FOREST OFFICER OF OXFORD.

The officers of the Indian Forest Department, including the probationers for that service now under instruction at Oxford, have presented Sir William Schlich with a handsome Burmese silver bowl and a cheque. The bowl bears the inscription: "Presented to Sir William Schlich, K. C. I. E., F. R. S., by the officers of the Indian Forests Service on the occasion of his retirement after forty-five years in the service of Government." Sir William Schlich has decided to give the proceeds of the cheque, further augmented by himself, as a first donation to a fund which he hopes to raise for the endowment of a Chair of Forestry at the University of Oxford.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

AN ARTIFICIAL BEAUTIFIER.

"There is no 'fard pour la beaute des dames' like other people's adoration"! So writes the heroine in Mrs. Chartre's charming book, "The Devourers." The majority of women are, perhaps, never the recipients of another's adoration. The few who are learn that it is a passing and evanescent condition, at best eventually becoming a deep and sometimes lasting affection. It would be impossible to spend a lifetime either adoring or inspiring adoration. Therefore this is a "Fard" most of us must dispense with, and few of us may have for a temporary use only.

HAPPINESS THE CHIEF CAUSE.

Doubtless happiness is the greatest beautifier. It pre-supposes a condition of absolute contentment, and in such an atmosphere wrinkles refuse to flourish. Happiness must tend to healthfulness, therefore the happy ones may possess the bright eyes, the rosy cheeks, and red lips, the joy of life, all of which make for beauty. But is it permissible for those who do not possess this beautifier or its twin sister youth to assist and enhance any personal advantage they may have by artificial means? Many women "make up"? We all know the odium and prejudice that generally attaches to this practice. Who has not heard a woman described as a "painted, made-up creature," nearly always by another woman less naturally (or unnaturally) attractive.

MISTAKEN ONES.

We must rule out of court those mistaken ones who make up in private life as though they were members of "the profession" about to face the glare of the footlights. This is both vulgar and "inconvenable." But if a woman is clever enough to artistically manipulate the aids to appearance, without appearing to do so, is she justified in helping Nature? Certain improvements should be compulsory. It is unpardonable, for instance, for any self-respecting woman to have unsightly and unhealthy teeth. Those whom Nature has unkindly given white or pale eyelashes, should in the interests of their fellow creatures, darken these unnecessary eyesores. And a prudent and restrained recourse to the rouge-pot is permissible and sometimes desirable.

DEPRESSERS OF SOCIETY.

One instinctively feels better if one looks well. If one's friends greet one with "How well you are looking, quite blooming," then even if that bloom has been arranged by you in the secrecy of your chamber you will consequently be much better company for those you are with. Those who present a tired, worn, fagged appearance unconsciously depress the society around them, whereas those who can look "merry and bright" create an atmosphere of cheerful enjoyment. "If to her share, some female errors fall, look on her face, and you'll forgive 'em all." But it must be an artistically arranged face, and not give itself away. And for wives, Max O'Rell writes these words of wisdom: "Never allow your husband to frequent your dressing-room and poke his nose into all your little jars and bottles, for fear he should discover the secret of your beauty and your lovely complexion. Remind him that Balzac said that a man must be a philosopher or a fool who enters his wife's dressing-room."

"When there is "Paisley Flour" in the cake, there is lightness.
When there is lightness there is digestibility.
Hence the wholesomeness of "Paisley Flour" Cakes.
"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark.)
The SURE raising powder.
Use one part to eight of ordinary flour.

THE TWO SERVICES.

ADMIRALTY AND EASTER HOLIDAYS.

Eastertide finds the British Fleet in home waters in a "stand-easy" condition. Thousands of men went on four days' leave, and as many more followed on the return of first watches. The international horizon is so clear that the Admiralty have also seen fit to bring the Mediterranean Battle Fleet into home waters in order to give seven days, special leave to the ships' companies. This is believed to be the first time that the whole of the battle fleet stationed in the Mediterranean has been in England expressly for the purpose of enabling the officers and men to have home leave while on foreign service, so that the privilege is much above the ordinary, and is appreciated accordingly. A less considerate Board of Admiralty than that now in office might have asked the fleet to return direct to its base on the conclusion of the exercises off the Spanish coast as was done two years ago when the Mediterranean ships were brought into home waters for combined operations and left again for Malta without giving any leave to their crews. But "other times, other manners"; in the autumn of 1911 no one suspected that the spring of 1913 would find us abandoning our attenuated Battle Fleet "up the Straits."

COMMAND OF SUBMARINES.

A reminder that the time is approaching when the specialisation phase of the new training scheme will materialise is afforded by an Admiralty Circular Letter, which states that it has been decided to appoint Lieutenants (E.) to the command of submarine vessels. The only interpretation which can be put upon this decision is that the Admiralty are endeavouring to remove the prejudice which unmistakably exists among the young officers of the common entry system against engineering as a profession. Lieutenants (E.) appointed to the command of submarines will benefit not only financially but also in status, and as their training includes navigation as well as engineering, it is not unreasonable to expect that eventually scope will be found for them in other command appointments. Meanwhile the uneasiness which has manifested itself as to how the vacancies in the commissioned ranks of the engineering branch are to be filled in view of the dearth of candidates forthcoming to qualify as Lieutenants (E.) is engaging the earnest attention of the Admiralty. This is shown by the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the education and training of the new scheme officers, a step which the Civil Lord of the Admiralty no doubt had in mind when he heralded a possible change in the working of the scheme by stating in the House of Commons that "fresh brains are being brought to the problem, and if any amendment it required it will be made."

NEW SURVEY SHIP.

There has been put afloat from the Fairfield Shipbuilding Yard at Govan the first vessel expressly designed and built for naval survey work. Hitherto ships have been converted for hydrographic purposes, but H. M. S. "Endeavour," the name of the new vessel, marks a desirable departure as a fleet auxiliary by having been specially constructed to the order of the Admiralty. Displacing 1,300 tons, and fitted with triple expansion engines designed for a speed of 13 knots, the "Endeavour" bears a yacht-like appearance, having a clipperbow and large overhang, two-pole masts and a single funnel. The equipment for survey work includes sounding machines, laboratory, with drawing and work table, chronometer room, and a well-appointed photographic dark room. The complement will consist of 136 officers and men, and provision is made for nine small boats. The astonishment is that in the important work of charting the navigable waters of the globe the British share should up to now have been performed by vessels converted from other uses into survey ships.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

At a political meeting in the Jubilee Hall, Rothbury, some few weeks back, Earl Percy dovetailed into his address some very appropriate remarks on the National Defence problem. He pointed out that in considering naval and military subjects we had to remember that they were very closely bound up with the questions of foreign affairs. It was no use, said the Earl, to discuss the organisation of the Army or Navy unless we knew what those forces would have to do in the event of war. With the principles of these remarks we are in entire agreement, and we think that, during the past few months, there has been an evident desire on the part of the Army Council and the Admiralty staffs to arrive at conclusions on the question of what our defensive or offensive forces would have to undertake in case of war. It is one's opinion that if Great Britain is to maintain her Empire intact she will have to consider much more closely what "combined" military and naval forces can undertake in a great European conflagration in which we might at any moment become involved. Let us leave our military and naval organisation for small expeditionary wars where it is; it is good enough, better in fact than it ever has been at any previous time of our history; but as regards a conflict nearer home, there does not seem to be the grasp that should be evident in our naval and military organisations and teachings, and which is necessary if our forces are to have reasonable hopes of emerging victorous from such a struggle, and on winning such a contest hangs the fate of British greatness.

VEILED MONEYLENDING.

In one of its recent numbers "Truth" gave publicity to the complaint of a captain serving at home, in connection with a charge for a mess jacket, which he stated had cost him £8 10s. (cash £8), although it had no adornment of any kind except the badges of rank. Now the officer who feels he has no redress for such an exorbitant charge except an appeal through the columns of the press, is either in the hands of moneylenders or of borrowers. If a respectable firm of tailors were asked to make such a garment they would probably send in a bill for about £3 10s, and be glad to book the order, but if the firm chosen does not expect payment for a good number of years then the difference in the charge simply means accumulated interest on the bill, which is nothing else but moneylending. If, on the other hand, the officer was subjected to pressure to obtain his mess jacket from a certain firm, then the persons who advised him are very likely the borrowers, or in other words, they are in the hands of the tailoring firm referred to and are probably liquidating their debts by means of "commission" on orders introduced. In the interests of the whole community, civil and military, it is high time that the Army was cleaned of such malpractices, and we shall make it our business to expose the very first case of this sort that comes under our notice, publishing names and details if they reach us properly authenticated. In similar cases that have come to our personal knowledge, it has invariably happened that it has been a senior officer who has exercised the pressure and a junior officer who has been fleeced. It is in this way that the so-called "regimental tailor" obtains the monopoly of supplying officer' clothing, and it is high time the practice was stopped.

INDIA'S COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

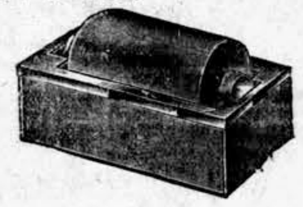
Military experts are somewhat alarmed at the rumours which have been current on the subject of abolishing the post of Commander-in-Chief in India. The idea, is not without its advocates, especially amongst that coterie of quidnuncs who hold that the recent distribution of troops on a decentralised organisation made the post some-what superfluous. One thing is certain, that there are few officers of high rank who are better qualified to discuss such a matter than Sir William Nicholson, who is fully alive to the fact that from the point of view of the Indian native soldiers, it is the individual rather than representative bodies such as the Army Council represents, who govern that country of "raj" fetish. It is quite true that many of the questions which formerly fell to the lot of a Commander-in-Chief to adjudicate upon, are now delegated to more, subordinate commanders under the decentralisation plans, but at the same time, let it not be forgotten that the administration is only that which covers a time of peace or at the most, sporadic and local disturbances. In the event of any great trouble arising approaching to that of the mutiny, the presence of a controlling head who had the reins of the whole military organisation to his hand, would be invaluable. We have no Commander-in-Chief in the home army it is true, but there is no sense in putting that plea forward as a ground for abolishing the Indian post. The "Burra Sahib" in India exercises and occult power which acts beneficially on the native mind.

Another of C. & B.'s Delicacies
C. & B. OXFORD SAUSAGES
UNEXCELLED.
By Royal Appointment.
Crosse & Blackwell guarantee these
and all their other table delicacies to be produced under ideal conditions of cleanliness.
AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

STERLING SILVER
NOVELTIES.

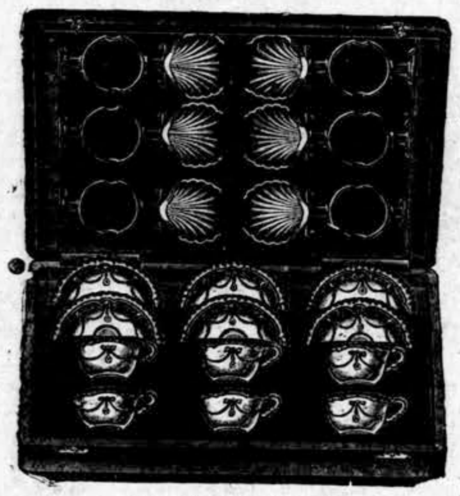
Smelling Salts Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 13 Cash Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 11-12.

Dessert or Fruit Dish Rs. 140. Cash Rs. 126.


Stamp Damper Rs. 6.

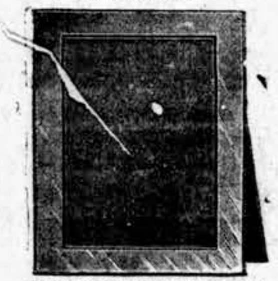
Puff Jar Engraved glass 3½in. Rs. 13. Cash Rs. 11-12. 3¼ in Rs. 17. Cash Rs. 15-4.

Pair Muffineers in case Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36.


Afternoon Cup and Saucers. Sterling Silver mounted China, case complete Rs. 210. Cash Rs. 189.

Engraved Glass Silver mounted Scent bottles different designs Rs. 24. Cash Rs. 21-8 4in. 28. Cash Rs. 25-4.

Sterling Silver Jewel Casket 4½×3×3 Rs. 90. Cash Rs. 81.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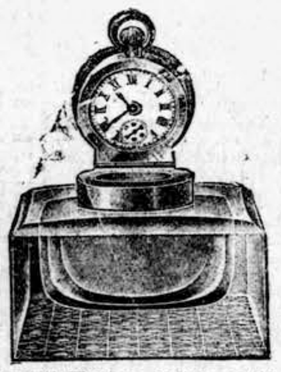
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